Volume 163 No. 21

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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May 25 1953

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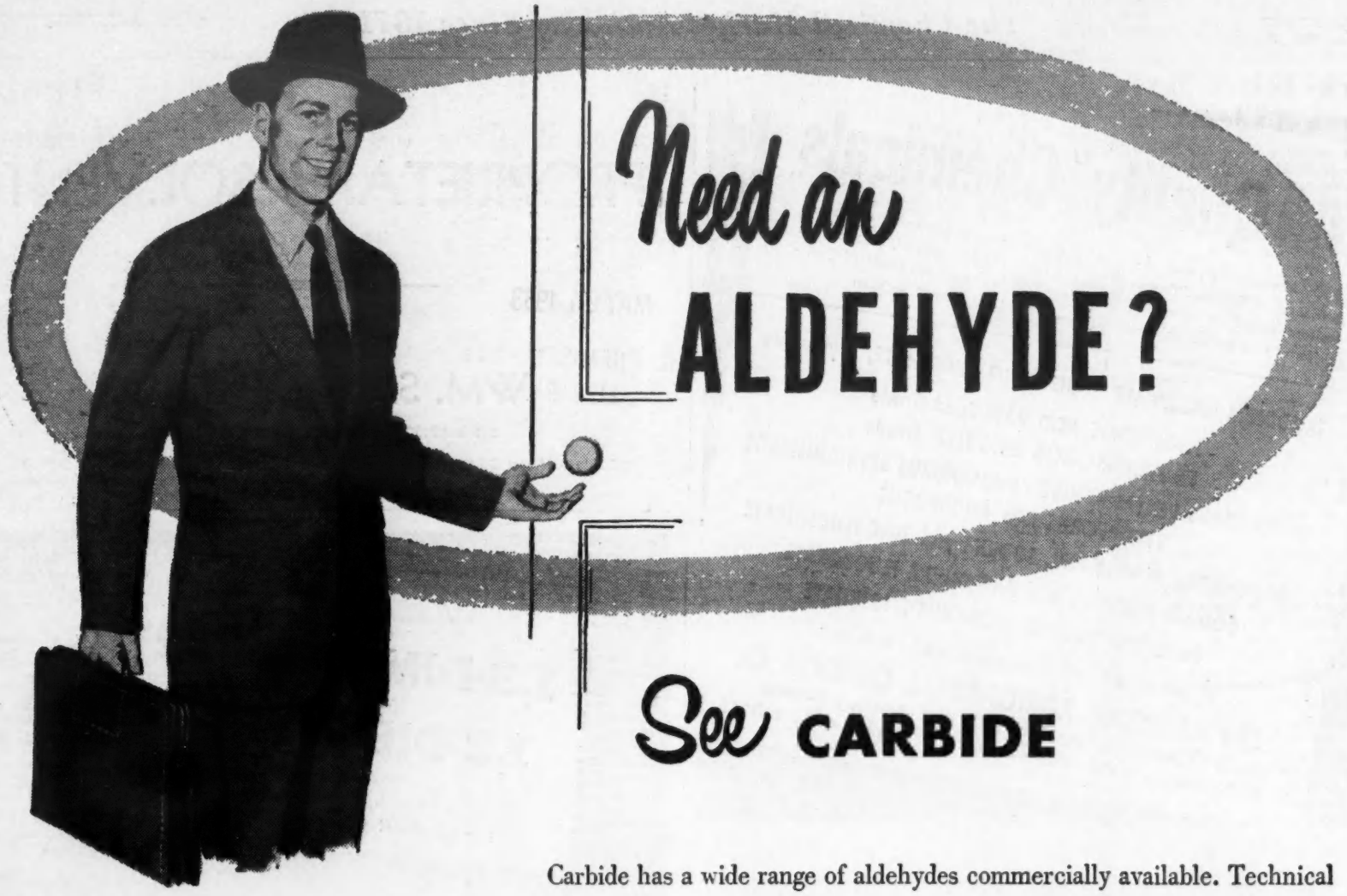

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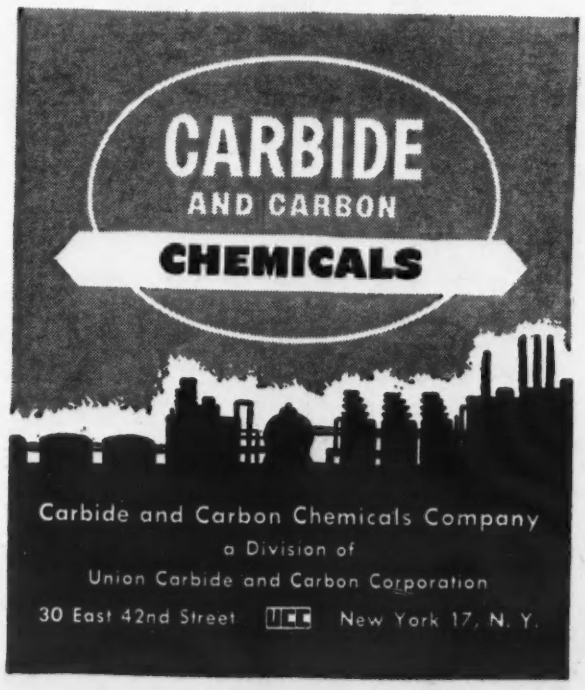

MAY 25 1953

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Curbs Bill in Modified Version Clears Senate

The senate passed the Capehart standby controls bill in greatly modified form last week and sent it to the house where hearings were promptly called by the banking committee. House leaders have expressed opposition to standby controls of any form and there is a possibility that the bill when it finally goes to the White House will contain nothing more than a continuance of the present materials controls authority.

As passed by the senate, the Capehart bill, S. 1081, extends for two years the President's power to order priorities and allocations of scarce materials for defense purposes, but deprives him of standby authority to invoke a ninety-day freeze of prices, wages and rents in a future national emergency. By a vote of 45 to 41 the senate adopted an amendment providing that such a freeze can be imposed only in the event of war declared by congress or passage of a concurrent resolution.

Taft Leads Fight Against Freeze

Senate majority leader Taft of Ohio led the fight against the provisions of the Capehart bill as reported, which would have allowed the President to impose the ninety-day freeze on his finding that an emergency existed. Sen. Taft said that the President has not asked for such powers, which are foreign to the whole theory of a free ceonomy.

"Such controls may at times be necessary," he declared. "If so, congress should decide whether they are necessary. They should not be made a part of the economic system of the United States, written into the statutes. They have no part in our economic system. Price and wage controls may be necessary in a war, and they may not be necessary in a war. But the more I have observed them, the more have I wondered whether we would not be just as well off without having price and wage controls, even in a war."

An amendment to knock out the freeze

—*Continued on page 72*

Cryolite Controls Off

Elimination of government controls over distribution, inventory, and quarterly reporting of cryolite was announced by the National Production Authority last week with the revocation of order M-99.

NPA officials said it is estimated that approximately 90 percent of the nation's supply of cryolite—including synthetic cryolite—is consumed in the production of primary aluminum. It added that aluminum producers may obtain production materials, including cryolite, for military and atomic energy orders by passing on such orders to their suppliers.

Aluminum Stockpiling Program Will Continue

Arthur S. Flemming, director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, announced May 19 that national security requires the continuation of the government's aluminum stockpiling program during the third quarter of this year.

As a result of the stockpile decision, Mr. Flemming said the amount of aluminum which will be available during the next quarter for civilian use, after set-asides for military and Atomic Energy Commission requirements, will be the same as in the current quarter, the highest level since the beginning of the Korean conflict.

Delivery directives for July are being issued to the industry at once, the ODM chief said. The metal, to go into the stockpile, will originate entirely from special production supported by direct governmental financial assistance and earmarked for the government under its various purchase contracts. Instructions for August and September are expected to be issued before June 15.

Agriculture Conservation Funds Exceed Request

An appropriation of $195,000,000 to defray the expenses of the agriculture conservation program during the new fiscal year starting July 1 was voted last week by the house as it passed the annual money bill for the Department of Agriculture containing appropriations totaling $712,747,828.

The amount voted for conservation benefit payments was $55,000,000 more than Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson had recommended, and marked the first major setback for the economy move that has carried through on each of the other appropriation bills thus far passed.

It was not possible to ascertain what part of the $55,000,000 will be available for the purchase of fertilizers and lime by the cooperating farmers. During the debate, members sponsoring the amendment said they could not answer the question because the $195,000,000 contained in the bill is a ceiling on the amount of money which the secretary may spend for conservation program, and not a floor.

It was noted also that the secretary has stated that he did not believe the farmers

—*Continued on page 61*

RFC Overhauls Its Loan Policy As Spur to Bank Participation

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced a substantial revision of its loan policy last week to encourage greater participation by banks and other financial institutions in RFC loans. Other important changes require stricter and more detailed standards for approving applications, and limit most loan maturities to five years.

Kenton R. Cravens, Administrator of the RFC, described it as a broadened loan policy with emphasis on adherence to the American system of free enterprise.

"No loan will be made," the revised policy declares, "which will encourage monopoly or which will in any way be contrary to the accepted standards of the American system of free competitive enterprise. No loan will be made to any enterprise the management of which is of such inferior ability that the effect of the loan might result in subsidizing with public funds the operation of the enterprise by inferior management to the detriment of well-run, able and efficient competing businesses." The former policy statement had contained a general principle prohibiting loans "which in effect would promote monopoly."

Bank Participation Urged

Under the new policy, all RFC officials are instructed that "every effort shall be made in every loan to obtain the participation of a bank or other financial institution to the maximum amount possible." Preference is to be given in every case to the making of loans on a deferred participation basis, which means that the RFC accepts responsibility for a portion of the loan but will not be required to make any outlay of Treasury funds unless called upon by the lending bank. If a deferred participation cannot be obtained, the corporation will attempt to obtain a bank agreement for immediate participation. In such cases, either the RFC or the bank will advance the funds and service the loan, with the other participants providing an agreed percentage of each disbursement. Only when neither type of participation is available will direct loans be made.

While the 1951 statement provided guidance only for consideration of loans under the RFC act, the new declaration deals with all of the lending authority assigned to the corporation, whether under the RFC act, sections 302 and 714 of the defense production act, or the federal civil defense act. For loans for military purposes, the corporation hereafter will require advice from the responsible procurement branch of the armed services that the goods or services under contract are not obtainable from a contractor who does

—*Continued on page 37*

Plant Inspection Backed by Trade; Lawmakers Want Checks on Power

The administration's request for congressional approval of legislation to compel proprietors of food, drugs and cosmetic establishments to open their doors to inspection by the Food and Drug Administration was endorsed with reservations last week by representatives of the industries affected at hearings before the house interstate commerce committee.

Spokesmen for the manufacturers, distributors and retailers told the committee that they would go along with the pending bills if the committee made it clear in its report that enactment of the compulsory inspection law did not imply congressional approval of the claims made by the FDA that its inspection authority includes the right to examine formulas, processes, complaint files, employee qualifications and other confidential records.

At the close of the two-day hearing, May 19 and 20, it appeared certain that the committee would report a bill for passage, but the form that the bill would take is something else again. One of the surprises of the hearing was the apparent strong inclination upon the part of the committee members to clip the wings of the FDA. This was especially noticeable among the Republicans. Among the suggestions made by members in their questioning of the witnesses were these:—

Suggestions of Committeemen

1. That the scope of the inspection authority be spelled out clearly in the law itself and not be left for explanation in the report, which only serves as a footnote to the law and may be ignored by the courts if they so choose.

2. That the notice of inspection which the inspector will serve on the owner or plant manager be made explicit by congress as to time of the inspection and the things to be inspected.

3. That the law be amended so as to make certain that the notice is served on some person who is responsible for the establishment and not the janitor or watchman.

4. That the inspector be required to furnish a copy of his report to the owner of the establishment, and that reports of sample analyses also be made available to the owners.

The bills before the committee are H. R. 2769 and 3604, which strike out language in the present section 704 of the food, drug and cosmetic act requiring permission to be first obtained before an agent of the FDA can enter the premises for the purpose of making an inspection, and substituting language which will permit the inspection to be made upon giving written notice to the owner, operator or custodian. A third bill is H. R. 3551 which permits inspection "after exhibiting appropriate credentials" instead of a written notice.

Bills Outgrowth of Court Ruling

The bills are the result of the supreme court decision last December in the Cardiff case in which the court held that the present law was ambiguous because it gave a person the right to refuse to allow an inspection and then stated that he was subject to a fine if he refused.

Commissioner Charles W. Crawford of the FDA reviewed the history of the factory inspection provisions and cited many instances wherein factory inspections have served to protect the public against contaminated foods or impotent drugs and dangerous cosmetics. He said that more than 80 percent of the work of the FDA grows out of what it finds by inspection. If clear authority for inspection is not restored, he warned, a force of agents several times larger than presently maintained would be necessary even to approach the admittedly inadequate coverage now being given.

Mr. Crawford avoided making any reference in his prepared statement to the controversial question of the scope of inspection authorized by law, but this did not deter the committee from going into this matter. Rep. Joseph P. O'Hara of Minnesota pointedly called Mr. Craw-

—*Continued on page 22*

Manganese, Beryl Contracts To Aid Development Signed

The Defense Materials Procurement Agency has announced the signing of seven more purchase contracts as part of a three-year project to assist in the development of new deposits of manganese in Mexico, as well as the signing of a contract to help develop new sources of beryl in South America.

The new manganese contracts call for delivery of 136,000 tons of manganese ore to the United States from a number of small deposits below the border. Five similar contracts covering the sale of 280,500 tons already have been announced. In all, the program calls for purchase of 550,000 tons. The remaining 133,500 tons are under negotiation. The ore will be shipped to a government depot at El Paso, Tex., for later processing to meet standard specifications.

The new beryl contract is with the firm of Proberil, S.A., Rio de Janeiro, and calls for the development of several beryl deposits in the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. DMPA has an option under the contract on $150,000 worth of beryl at a price of $50 per metric ton unit contained in concentrates, f.o.b. the Brazilian port of embarkation. DMPA will advance the company up to $50,000, to be repaid with interest as production proceeds, to help get the project under way.

Copper Sulphate Export Quota Doubled for Quarter

A second quarter 1953 supplemental export quota of 15,000,000 pounds of copper sulphate was established last week by the Office of International Trade. This is double the amount previously authorized and raises the second quarter figure to 30,000,000 pounds.

At the same time, OIT announced that the export quota for copper sulphate for the third quarter is being open ended. Under an open end quota, no quantative limit is set on exports, but exports are controlled on the basis of licensing criteria designed to protect the national security.

The 30,000,000 pound second quarter quota compares with 25,000,000 pounds allocated in the first quarter and 18,000,000 pounds in the second quarter of 1952.

All of the initial 15,000,000 pounds alloted for the second quarter has been licensed, it was stated. Since it is getting late in the quarter, application for licenses against the supplemental quota will be considered as they are received. If the quota is exhausted before the end of the second quarter OIT will hold any further applications for consideration against the third quarter open end quota.

Nickel to Be on Monthly Allocation Basis in July

The National Production Authority last week announced that nickel will be on a monthly allocation basis instead of a quarterly basis beginning in July. The purpose is to permit greater flexibility in allocation procedures, it was stated.

The NPA said the action does not imply that the supply of nickel will be any greater than at present, but a monthly allocation system will offer a simpler means of spreading the available nickel equitably as changes occur in military or atomic energy requirements.

Applications for allocations of nickel must be filed by the first day of the month preceding the month in which the applicant proposes to melt or process the material.

Customs Simplification Bill Hearings Off Indefinitely

Hearings scheduled to begin June 1 on the Jenkins customs simplification bill, H.R. 5106, by the house ways and means committee, have been indefinitely postponed, it was announced last week by Rep. Daniel Reed of New York, chairman of the committee. The postponement was ordered to make way for hearings by the committee on the President's request for a six month's extension of the excess profits tax law which expires automatically June 30.

CSMA Told Effects of Labeling Laws Are Going Unrecognized

The chemical specialty industry does not generally understand the broad effects of legislation covering the labeling and sale of its products, John D. Conner, general counsel of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, declared last week. Speaking at CSMA's thirty-ninth midyear meeting, held May 18 and 19 at the Drake hotel, Chicago, Mr. Conner pointed out that failure to meet labeling regulations not only makes a manufacturer liable to criminal action and seizure of his product but also, in some states, subject to civil liability.

He went on to cite recent court decisions, which, for the first time since 1910, held a maker liable in a civil sense. This was done, the CSMA general counsel stressed, not because the manufacturer had failed to print on his warning label that the product was to be kept away from heat, but rather because he failed to state that the product, when subjected to heat, might explode.

In Mr. Conner's opinion, this introduces a new element in precautionary labeling. It involves, he explained, not only the simple description as to how a chemical product must or must not be used, but also a statement as to what may happen if it is used wrongly, or, additionally, if label warnings are not complied with in detail.

'Double Optional Form'

Mr. Conner, in his report to the association, stated that CSMA's Washington office has devoted the major part of its effort recently in working for the adoption of the "double optional form of statement," in line with its general objective of attaining uniformity in required statements. The "double optional form of statement" was legalized in several states this year, he declared, adding that several others now have the matter under consideration. The association, he went on, also continued its efforts to discourage widely proposed increases in state fees for approved brand statements.

Requirements of certain southern states requiring a shipper to notify a state in advance of the arrival of a shipment are, in the association's view, unconstitutional, Mr. Conner asserted. He said that these regulations are, in effect, limitations on interstate commerce. The association, he continued, holds a like view on the use

—Continued on page 58

Price Index Up Slightly

The OPD index advanced 0.01 point last week reflecting slight index variations in most markets. The oils, fats and waxes market registered the strongest index increase among the various markets. Items advanced in this section included copra, linseed meal and carnauba wax. Tallow, greases, soybean and peanut meals were reduced. Dried blood and tankage were raised in the agricultural chemicals market. Changes in the essential oils market included increases in anise, cananga and orange oils and declines in sandalwood, palmarosa and geranium oils. Para- and orthodichlorobenzene were advanced in the coal chemicals market by one producer. Methylphenyl pyrazalone was also advanced.

The textile and leather chemicals market was slightly stronger and featured price boosts in egg albumen and yolk in addition to potato starch. Sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate was cut. Sage, cinnamon, clove and turmeric were higher in the botanicals market while among prices lowered were cardomom, cassia and cumin seed. The heavy chemicals market was again quite active pricewise. Lead metal, copper oxychloride and several tin salts were higher.

The advance in lead metal was reflected by increases in lead pigments in the protective coatings materials market. Litharge and orange mineral were also advanced. Price activity in the drugs and fine chemicals market was restricted to a decline in phenobarbital and its sodium salt in addition to a fractional lowering in blackstrap molasses at New Orleans. There was no change in the petroleum derivatives market.

Except for twenty-seven changes in botanicals listed on page 67, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia (46).
Copper oxychloride, 3¾c. per lb. (40).
Copra, $5 per ton (77).
Egg albumen, tech., 3c. per lb. (53).
  Yolk, 2c. per lb.
Lead, metal, ½c. per lb. (40).
  Monosilicate, 0.48c. per lb. (73).
  Red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ½c. per lb. (73).
Linseed meal, $1 to $1.50 per ton (77).
Litharge, ½c. per lb. (73).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 10c. per lb. (40).
Oil, anise, USP, 10c. per lb. (69).
  Cananga, native, 50c. per lb. (69).
    rectified, $1.10 per lb.
  Coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (77).
  Orange, sweet, expressed, Cal., 5c. per lb. (69).
    Florida, 5c. per lb.
  Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (77).
    ref., ¼c. per lb.
Oleostearin, ½c. per lb. (77).
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb. (73).
Potassium stannate, 0.8c. per lb. (40).
Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. per lb. (53).
Sodium stannate, 0.9c. per lb. (40).
Sulphur monochloride, ¼c. per lb. (40).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York (46).
  Chicago, 50c.
Tin chloride, stannous, anhy., 0.93c. per lb. (40).
  Crystals, hydrous, 1c. per lb.
  Sulphate, stannous, 1.1c. per lb.
  Tetrachloride, anhy., 1.1c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb. (77).
  ref., 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Greases, ½c. per lb. (77).
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (77).
  ref., ¼c. per lb.
  Geranium, Algerian, 25c. per lb. (69).
  Palmarosa, 5c. per lb. (69).
  Sandalwood, NF, 25c. per lb. (69).
  Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (77).
    ref., ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, old proc., 50c. per ton (77).
Phenobarbital, USP, 50c. per lb. (55).
  Sodium, USP, 50c. per lb.
Phenylethyl acetate, 20c. per lb. (69).
Sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate, 2c. per lb. (53).
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (77).
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (77).
Tin metal, 2c. per lb. (40).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

May 22, 1953	May 15, 1953	May 16, 1952
106.52	106.51	109.12

Heyden Export Elects Kuehn Vice-President

Ernest G. Kuehn has been elected vice-president of Heyden Export Corporation, New York, Simon Askin, president has announced. Mr. Kuehn also has been appointed manager of Heyden Chemical Corporation's export division.

Tidelands Bill Is Signed Into Law by Eisenhower

The tidelands bill vesting in the states title to the submerged lands within their historical boundaries was signed into law May 22 by President Eisenhower at brief ceremonies at the White House attended by a number of congressional sponsors of the measure.

The action does not mark the end of the bitterly fought issue as three states—Rhode Island, West Virginia and Arkansas—have given notice that they will contest the validity of the law in the courts. However, the law contains a provision that should transfer to state ownership be declared illegal, the lands still may be administered by the states for purposes of the development of the resources.

Gen'l Aniline Chairman

Winston Paul was elected chairman of the board of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, at the company's first board of directors meeting following its annual meeting of stockholders last week. General Dyestuff Corporation, sales outlet for GAF's chemicals and dyestuffs, also elected Mr. Paul chairman of its board. Mr. Paul is president of Domestic Exploration Corporation. Jack Frye was re-elected president. He will serve as chief executive officer and chairman of the executive committees of GAF and General Dyestuff.

Coumarin for Food Use Withdrawn by Producers

The Food and Drug Administration announced last week that it has been informed by producers of coumarin that they are voluntarily withdrawing this flavoring agent from sale for all uses in foods.

Recent pharmacological research has raised a question of the safety of coumarin, particularly in view of the increasing use of this material, it was said. Withholding coumarin is regarded as a precaution in the interest of public safety even though neither the industry nor the Food and Drug Administration knows of any case of human illness traceable to the flavoring agent. FDA commended the members of the chemical industry for their action in the public interest.

NPA Key Post to Fodor

Paul A. Fodor, jr., district sales manager at Philadelphia for Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, has been sworn in as chief of the inorganic and agricultural chemicals branch, chemical division, National Production Authority. Mr. Fodor is on leave from the company during his temporary service with the government.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, May 24, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents,

Overall industrial activity remains very high, according to the purchasing agents survey but some soft spots appeared in May — nothing alarming. Production is holding up well, while new orders show a stronger tendency to slack off. The widest gap between falling order books and production since October, 1952, is noted in this month's reports.

The price structure shows statistical strength, due principally to the advances in steel extras. Without that, the trend this month would be down. Unworked materials inventories continue to slide, with much pressure to reduce further. Pay rolls have stopped growing. Some areas are still critically short of skilled workers, others are in an easing position. Overtime generally is being cut back. Productivity is improving. Buying policy, continuing very conservative, finds the majority in the thirty- to sixty-day range of the "hand-to-mouth" to ninety-day spread.

June is, probably to be the banner production month of the year, as factories schedule all shipments possible before the July vacation shutdown. The vacation production recess is expected to be more prevalent this year and, in many cases, of longer duration.

Asked for an opinion on production and price trends as far ahead as they care to forecast, the Business Survey Committee purchasing executives, with very little hedging as to peace, war and defense cutbacks, estimate that business through the third quarter, making allowance for vacation time in July and August will be good. Fifty-three percent hold that view. Another thirty-one percent take it as far as the end of the year. Sixteen percent believe they can see a gradual decline in business volume between July 1 and December 31.

On future price trends, fifty-seven percent see no radical changes up or down, expecting a general sidewise movement. Thirty-five percent estimate a gradual decline. Only eight percent can visualize an upward trend.

Commodity Prices

Except for the increases in steel extras, industrial materials prices show a tendency to level out or decline this month. Adjustments, following decontrol, are believed to be about completed. Supply and demand are fast becoming the controlling pricing factor. Softness in foreign markets still bears heavily on several important commodities.

Questioned on the future price trend, fifty-seven percent see no major movement up or down for several months. Thirty-five percent estimate a gradual decline over the balance of the year. The small number expecting increases base them on the possibility of a steel wage in-

—Continued on page 76

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In This Issue

Activated Alumina Offered by Reynolds666 43
Agric. Conservation Funds Exceed Request. 3
Aluminum Expansion Pact Negotiated..... 76
Aluminum Stockpiling to Continue..... 3
API Approves Manual..... 49
Archer-Daniels Plans Higher Alcohols Output 4
Arizona Chemical Elects Scharwachter..... 43
Atomic Power Economically Decades Away. 7
Barrett Issues Tar Bases Book..... 52
Chemical Executives, Educators Confer..... 7
Chemical Growth Four-Fold Since 1939..... 5
Chew Anniversary Dinner Tickets..... 43
Cities Service Elects Jones, Watson..... 65
CMRA Meeting Program Outlined..... 5
Copper Controlled Materials Order Off..... 64
Copper Men Honor Bennett..... 75
Copper Sulphate Export Quota Doubled..... 3
Cottonseed Products Ass'n Elects Vaughan.. 65
Coumarin for Food Use Withdrawn..... 4
Cryolite Controls Off..... 3
CSMA Told Labeling Laws Effects..... 4
Curbs Bill Clears Senate..... 3
Customs Simplification Hearings Off..... 3
Dewey & Almy Post Going to Harris..... 45
Dow Opens Lab Named for Britton..... 47
Dow to Complete Vinyltoluene Unit..... 5
Dry Color Meeting June 3-5..... 7
DuPont Unit to Use New Process..... 5
Esso Standard Appoints Sim..... 49
Fritzsche Elects Chairman, President..... 5
General Aniline's Board Increased..... 52
Hopkins Leaves Botanicals Field..... 5
ICI Canada Engages Builder..... 47
Ind. Standard Sales Supervision Spread..... 49
Insecticide Seen Effective on Flies..... 47
Int. Minerals Plant to Start in N. M..... 5
Kawecki Opens N. Y. Office..... 47
Kodak Researchers Get Medals..... 45
Koppers Post Goes to Osborne..... 52
LA Production Club Meets Wednesday..... 75
Manganese, Beryl Contracts Signed..... 3
Manganese Ore Allocation Suspended..... 61
Minerals Exploration Aid Limited..... 65
Nickel Allocation on Monthly Basis..... 3
Nitrogen Plant Output Set for New Year... 5
Noville Names Demont Lab Head..... 71
NPA Key Post to Fodor..... 4
Olive Oil Support Plan Extended..... 68
Pan American Eyeing Refinery Sites..... 49
Paraxylene Plant Scheduled..... 5
Pathfinder Issued Building Permits..... 52
Paul General Aniline Chairman..... 4
Phosphate Lands Leased by Westvaco Div.. 75
Pittsburgh Coke Div. Names Freeman..... 52
Plant Inspection Backed by Trade..... 3
Polyethylene Market Entry by Kodak..... 5
Priorities Rule Revoked..... 83
Protective Coatings Shipments: March..... 73
Purchasing Agents Open Parley..... 7
Rebak Leaves D&O..... 71
Renderers Association Plans Research..... 61
RFC Overhauls Loan Policy..... 3
SAACI Outing June 23..... 63
SAACI Prints Clinic Proceedings..... 47
Shell Agric. Research Being Consolidated... 75
Slocum N. Y. PVLA President..... 72
Sorbitol Parley Held by Atlas..... 57
Standard Oil Development Post to Davis.... 49
Sugar Cane Wax Position Growing..... 60
Sun Names Sales Districts Office Heads..... 49
Textile Chemical Makers Hear Bonnar..... 7
Tidelands Bill Signed Into Law..... 4
Trihydric Alcohol Product Developed..... 5
WHO Group Proposes Six New Names..... 57

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

General Features

Advertisers Index..... 83
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 64
Book Review..... 38
Classified Advertisements..... 82
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 64
Coal Chemicals Output..... 50
Crude Oil Stocks..... 48
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials 38
Imports 62
Imports Detained..... 67
Obituaries 76
OPD Price Index..... 4
Washington Talks It Over..... 5
Trade Briefs.....45, 49, 60, 68, 74

Higher Alcohols Output Planned by Archer-Daniels

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has announced that it will begin production of saturated and unsaturated higher alcohols at a new plant in Ashtabula, Ohio, next year.

Many of the alcohols which will be made at the new plant are not commercially available today. Vegetable, animal and marine fats and oils will serve as the principal raw materials, it was announced. The new alcohols, which promise many advantages over those now commercially available, are expected to find a ready market in new types of detergents because of improved properties and higher purity, Archer-Daniels said.

While the production of the new unsaturated higher alcohols will be a new venture for Archer-Daniels, the company has been manufacturing fatty alcohols and glycerides since 1936. Frank C. Haas, vice-president in charge of the chemical products division of the company, which has its headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, will be in charge of the new operation. Mr. Haas pointed out that while the classical sodium reduction process will be used at Ashtabula, new technics developed by Archer-Daniels engineering and research groups are expected to afford several manufacturing shortcuts.

CMRA Details Agenda For Annual Conclave

The Chemical Market Research Association has announced the program for its annual meeting, to be held June 4 at the Statler hotel, New York, following an informal mixer during the evening of June 3 at the Chemists' Club.

During the morning of June 4, the annual business meeting and election of officers will be held, with G. F. Rugar, president, presiding. The nominating committee will present the following slate:—For president, C. H. Bronson, Tennessee Corporation and L. H. Flett, National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; for vice-president, M. W. Leland, Shell Chemical Corporation and S. D. Koonce, Jefferson Chemical Company; for treasurer, K. R. Parker, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company and B. R. Putnam, jr., American Cyanamid Company.

Other Nominees

Also, additional nominees for corresponding secretary, W. H. Healey, General Aniline & Film Corporation and W. D. Morrison, Celanese Corporation of America; for recording secretary, R. E. Chaddock, Hercules Powder Company and E. M. Ott, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; for councillors-at-large, W. S. Auchincloss, Schnell Publishing Company; C. P. Neidig, White, Weld & Co.; W. T. D. Ross, Canadian Industries, Ltd. and Fritz von Bergen, Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

Following the election there will be a luncheon at which W. D. Evans, chief of the division of interindustry economics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, will speak on "Input-Output Data in Chemical Market Research."

The afternoon session will be devoted to "Organic Building Blocks." Dr. Edward H. Riddle, special products department of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, will speak on acrylates and Dr. A. J. Weith, jr., Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., will have as his topic acrylonitrile. Osgood V. Tracy, general manager of the chemical products department of Esso Standard Oil Company and president of Enjay Company, will speak on butadiene. Paul W. Cornell, staff assistant in the executive department of Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, will have ethylene as his topic.

Economic Outlook to Be Given

At the dinner session, Martin R. Gainsbrugh, chief economist for the National Industrial Conference Board, will speak on "The Economic Outlook." He will be introduced by S. Bayard Colgate, chairman of the board of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Fritzsche Chairman, President

Frederick H. Leonhardt (left), former president of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, has been elected to the newly-created office of chairman of the board. John H. Montgomery, former first vice-president of the firm, has been elected to succeed Mr. Leonhardt as president. Mr. Leonhardt, who is in his sixtieth year of service with the company, joined Fritzsche in 1894 and became its president in 1934. Mr. Montgomery has been with Fritzsche since 1925. Other officers elected by the concern are the following:— First vice-president, H. Paul Wesemann; treasurer, John L. Cassullo; secretary, D. A. Neary; second vice-president, Ernest S. Guenther; third vice-president, Frederick H. Leonhardt, jr.; fourth vice-president, Joseph A. Huisking; assistant treasurer, G. A. Wohlfort; assistant secretary, Arthur Hemminger, and comptroller, Ellis Merkl.

Int. Minerals Plant Set To Start in New Mexico

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation's new hydrochloric-acid-magnesium-oxide plant nearing completion at Carlsbad, N. M., will begin operations this month, with full production scheduled to get under way the beginning of July, A. Norman Into, vice-president in charge of International's potash division, has announced.

The unit will produce large tonnages of hydrochloric acid and various high-purity magnesium oxide products from magnesium chloride brine, a by-product resulting from the production of potassium sulphate. This brine will be purified, concentrated and decomposed by heating to produce hydrochloric acid and magnesium oxide.

Trihydric Alcohol Product Development Told by Heyden

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has begun production of trimethylol ethane, a new trihydric alcohol which is said to have important advantages over glycerin, the only other trihydric alcohol commercially available, Simon Askin, president, has announced.

"This new trihydric alcohol will make possible new kinds of alkyd resins and improvement in existing types of surface coatings, particularly those where glycerin is used," Mr. Askin said. "This new product, made by a special Heyden process developed after six years of research, differs considerably in chemical structure from pentaerythritol and will find use in a different sector of the alkyd field."

Hopkins Leaves Botanicals Field; Inventories to Penick

J. L. Hopkins & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., last week announced the discontinuance of its business. In making the announcement, Hopkins said that it has arranged with S. B. Penick & Co., New York, to take over its inventories of botanical drugs, extracts and medicinal chemicals as well as certain other assets, including good will.

Explaining the reasons for its liquidation move, Hopkins stated, "Primarily the decision was reached because the capital used in the business is the property of an estate, and such use of capital funds was deemed hazardous by the trustees.

"Another important consideration," the Brooklyn firm continued, "is the change, through ever-increasing overhead expenses, in the botanical drug business. And as is well known, the general sale of the wide line of botanicals has been gradually decreasing. What is not so well known is the risky character of the business and the possibility of substantial inventory losses, with margins of gross profit extremely limited.

"Add to this," the Hopkins statement concluded, "the highly technical problems of quality and other control needed today by a properly operated firm, which require the maintenance of a substantial scientific staff in a field of business that cannot provide for such facilities in its margin of profit."

Polyethylene Market Entry To Be Made by Kodak Co.

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has announced that it has signed agreements with Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., a British firm, licensing Kodak to manufacture and sell polyethylene. Present plans call for the construction of a plant at Longview, Tex., with an estimated capacity of 20,000,000 pounds annually.

Albert K. Chapman, Kodak president, and James C. White, Texas Eastman Company president, said in the announcement, "Eastman Kodak Company some time ago received certification for rapid tax amortization covering the proposed facilities and has been developing plans for several months. Construction is expected to begin during the early part of the summer.

Dow Chemical to Complete Vinyltoluene Unit This Year

A plant for the manufacture of vinyltoluene will be completed by the end of 1953 and in volume production in early 1954 at Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., it has been announced.

The new material, the latest in a series of monomers developed by Dow, will supplement styrene. Vinyltoluene behaves chemically in a very similar fashion to styrene and can be used to replace styrene for making new families of such products as synthetic rubber, paint vehicles, rubber reinforcing resins, polyester resins and molding powders, Dow said.

Chemical Growth Seen Four-Fold Since 1939

The chemical industry has enjoyed a four-fold expansion since 1939 with sales reaching an estimated 1952 total of $18,660,000,000 accompanied by sharp increases in jobs and output of products making possible improved foods, better public health and many comforts and conveniences, according to a *Facts Book* published last week by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

"Nowhere has the leverage of modern technology been brought to bear more effectively than in the chemical industry," William H. Ward, MCA chairman, says in a foreword to the 100-page collection of facts. "For the first time in history the fruits of an unprecedented standard of living have been extended to practically an entire population," he continued. "A new and spectacular technology which multiplies each man's effort many times over is the true engineer of our national development."

'Technology the Revolutionary'

"Technology has been the great revolutionary of our times," Mr. Ward states. "In a few generations it has exercised more profound influence on social custom and social reform than legislation or codes of law could effect in centuries." Describing the basic importance of chemical manufacturing to all industry, the *Facts Book* notes that the chemicals and allied products industries are now among the six largest industries, and destined to grow more rapidly than the rest of industry in the next ten years.

Behind this growth, the publication reports, is the consumer demand for new products of chemical research, which have been introduced at the rate of about one a day over the last ten years. Virtually every manufacturing industry and agricultural operation requires chemical products in great volume, the *Facts Book* states. Examples are given of how research "creates new industries and new jobs, replaces scarce commodities with synthetics based on abundant raw materials, promotes national self-sufficiency and holds prices down."

Chemical Expansion Since War

Led by synthetic organics for plastics, fibers, medicinal and agricultural chemicals, almost every industrial chemical has been in such demand since the end of World War II that chemical makers have spent more than $8,000,000,000 for new

—Continued on page 72

DuPont Synthesis Gases Unit to Use New Process

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced plans for building a production-scale unit to utilize a new, continuous and soot-free process for producing synthesis gases at its Belle, W. Va., works.

The process, known as coal-partial-combustion, was evolved in eight years of research by the Belle works technical section. In addition to its promise of providing an answer to air-pollution problems inherent in the old system, the process is expected to be considerably more efficient in the use of coal.

If operation of the initial large-scale unit confirms pilot-plant results, the company contemplates removal of all the Belle works' ovens and generators. Such a move, it was pointed out, would mark the passing of an era at the duPont plant, since the present "water gas" system is the one by which the company pioneered there twenty-seven years ago in the capture, from the air, of nitrogen for industry and agriculture.

Nitrogen Plant Output Set For New Fertilizer Year

The first post war plant built to help meet the world-wide nitrogen shortage will be completed and in production for the 1953-54 fertilizer year, it has been announced by Commercial Solvent Corporation, New York.

The new facilities are part of Commercial Solvents' Sterlington, La., plant and will double the company's present output of nitrogen for agricultural and industrial use. In addition to increasing present output of anhydrous ammonia, the new units will add two basic sources of nitrogen to the company's agricultural chemical line. These are "Dixsol" nitrogen solutions for mixed fertilizers and crystalline soil.

R. W. Breidenbach, manager of CSC's San Francisco district office, has been named assistant to Clyde Marshall, general manager of the agricultural chemicals division. Mr. Marshall stated that Mr. Breidenbach will direct the development of distribution for the increased production volume from the new facilities.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The strong trend in business activity has been extended into the second quarter, with most sectors experiencing the usual spring advance, says the Department of Commerce. New orders placed with manufacturers for civilian goods have matched the high rate of sales and producers continue to hold large order-backlogs.

A feature of the overall expansion in business activity has been the pickup in consumption. Sales and production have in the main been roughly equal, so that additions to inventories have been comparatively small. This is in contrast with the fourth quarter of 1952 when a large part of the increase in output went to replenish inventories.

Continued expansion in manufacturing lifted output to a rate 10 percent above a year ago. The rise extended throughout manufacturing industries and was particularly pronounced for the defense and producers' durables group, and for major consumer durable goods. Production of passenger cars appeared to be running at even a higher rate than during the first quarter, which was up from the fourth quarter of last year.

Manufacturers of major household applicances — washing machines, refrigerators, etc.—have operated at the highest rate in two years, with output in the first quarter nearly one-fifth above the fourth quarter of 1952 on a seasonally adjusted basis. Total inventories of household durables have shown some rise in the past several months but, in relation to sales, are not higher than a year ago.

Factory Inspection Hearing

The two-day hearing on the factory inspection bills by the house interstate commerce committee had one big element of surprise in it for members of the food, drugs and cosmetic industries and other interested observers in attendance. It was the attitude or feeling that seemed to prevail on the committee as regards amending the law.

It appeared that committee members were way ahead of the industry spokesmen in wishing to see the law changed. Although the industry people were mostly satisfied to limit the hearings to the one question of providing for compulsory inspection, committee members wanted to go further and re-write other provisions of the law for the benefit of industry in ways which have not been suggested and

—Continued on page 38

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Association Meetings

This Week

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., May 25-28.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section, New York Board of Trade, Astor hotel, New York, May 26.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual international convention, Statler hotel, Los Angeles, May 24-27.

Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-28.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 17-19.

American Chemical Society, fall meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, September 6-11.

American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 12-13.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., November 4-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., December 13-16.

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 7-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 11-14.

American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, annual meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 28-July 3.

American Soybean Association, annual meeting, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., August 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Windsor, Ont., June 4-6.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, June 4; fall resort meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 10-11.

Chemical Specialties Manuzacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 6-8.

Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 27.

Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, George Washington hotel, Ocean City, Md., June 27.

Dry Color Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 20-23.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Memphis, Tenn., June 15-17.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 9-11.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, October 11-15.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-17.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 16-18

National Lime Association, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 8-10.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 26-28.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., October 19-21.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 16-18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Statler hotel, New York, October 12-14.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Skytop Lodge, Cresco, Pa., September 20-23.

Paint Industries Show, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 27-30.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 8-10.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, chemical sales clinic, Commodore hotel, New York, October 19-20.

Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers, exposition, technical short course and competition, Mechanics Hall, Boston, October 18-24.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-13.

Dry Color Meeting June 3-5

The Dry Color Manufacturers Association will hold its annual meeting at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3 through 5.

Chemical Executives and Educators Join in Mutual Relations Conference

Almost 200 executive representatives of the chemical industry were registered at the conferences sponsored by the Industrial Council held at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., May 15 and 16. The other registered participants were 490 teachers of social studies from public schools in every state in the union and the District of Columbia and more than 150 educators from collegiate and similar faculties, largely those engaged in the training of school teachers. Some seventy other guests also were in attendance.

The conferences were designed to acquaint the teachers with the commercial and social economic roles of the chemical industry and to promote mutual acqaintance and understanding and to provide information for both parties on how each could help the other in their respective performances of services for the public.

Conference Has Three Themes

The themes of the conferences were these:—(1) "The Characteristics of the Chemical Industry," (2) "The Development of the Chemical Industry and Its Contribution to Society," and (3) "The Chemical Industry and the Future." The themes were presented respectively by W. H. Ward, vice-president of the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and chairman of the board of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association; Leland I. Doan, president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and Earl P. Stevenson, president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Contributing remarks were made at their presentations by Ray Palmer Baker, vice-president of R.P.I. and director of the Industrial Council; Charles S. Munson, chairman of the board of the Air Reduction Company, New York, and president of MCA; M. L. Tainter, director of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., Clayton O. Dobrenwend, director of graduate study at RPI; F. J. Emmerich, president of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York; M. L. Crossley, research consultant with the American Cyanamid Company, New York; Wendell Hess, director of Research at RPI; Robert L. Taylor, in charge of MCA publicity with Hill & Knowlton, Inc., New York; and J. G. Davidson, president of the Carbide & Carbon Chemical Company, New York.

The three conferences were simultaneous open discussions before six panels on each theme, the panels being composed of a representative of the chemical industry as moderator; two or more other representatives of the industry, a visiting teacher, and a member of the RPI faculty.

Chemical Industry's Characteristics

In drawing the outlines of the first theme—"The Characteristics of the Chemical Industry"—Mr. Ward made special reference to the recent forecast of the President's Materials Policy Commission that the chemical industry, already sixth in size in the nation, will increase five-fold between 1950 and 1975. He pointed out that the commission expected only a doubling of US economic output as a whole in the same period.

The production growth of chemicals in the United States since 1925, he went on, has been at a rate of from two to three times that of all manufacturers, adding that their annual value in 1952 reached the total of some $18,000,000,000.

"In a very real sense, chemicals beget chemicals," Mr. Ward asserted in describing the growing frequency of chemical invention. "The principal factor in the chemical industry's long sustained and high growth rate," he said, "is, of course, the ever increasing volume of raw products brought forth through research."

The industry is now producing 8,000 distinct chemical entities and hundreds more are being added each year, the speaker reported. The largest company, he noted, accounts for only 8 percent of the output of the 7,000 companies employing 800,000 workers in 10,000 establishments.

Large and Small Companies

"Small companies in the chemical industry," he stated, "differ from the large companies only in the number of products they manufacture and the amount of chemical raw materials they produce themselves. The competitive situation is what the military man calls 'fluid' and is likely to remain so indefinitely. The best product wins irrespective of who makes it or how it is made. Thus in the chemical industry a good little man can beat a good big man any time he 'has the goods.'

"From the social scientist's viewpoint," Mr. Ward continued, "the chemical industry might be termed 'operation bootstraps' because of its resourcefulness and versatility in time of great need." He cited the breaking of the foreign rubber and nitrate monopolies through chemical developments, the development of the dye industry and the production of drugs and medicines as major accomplishments. Today, he emphasized, 95 percent of the nation's dyes, 90 percent of its nitrogen, 75 percent of its drugs and medicines and 50 percent of its rubber come from chemical sources.

"Future accomplishments in chemistry," Mr. Ward said in closing, "depend upon the industry's acquiring continuously its fair share of the nation's brains and to this end the teacher, and more particularl, the teacher of science, can make the real contribution. Encourage the qualified student to continue his education in science. Enlighten him as to the possibilities in a field which is even now only in its infancy, and point out to him the unusual opportunity for personal accomplishment in a field so large."

Development of Industry

Mapping the second theme—"The Development of the Chemical Industry and Its Contribution to Society"—Mr. Doan pointed out that the American chemical industry today can say, "Tell us what you need and we will design a material to fit your requirements."

Mr. Doan described the trends toward synthesis and the production of new and complex products with entirely new sets of properties as the most outstanding feature of recent history in the chemical industry. Before World War I, Mr. Doan continued, America depended on Europe for most of its chemicals, but when this supply was cut off domestic production grew and the trend towards synthesis started.

Chemists who once thought in terms of simple chemical combinations and of structure found in nature, he stated, today are keenly conscious of the value of research in new fields. "The significant departure," he declared, "was when the chemist found he could build brand new materials never before seen, never before in existence—and do it on a commercial scale. The largest member of our industry, duPont, has estimated that 60 percent of its sales are in products not in existence twenty years ago. Another company says, 'Fifty percent of our products are new since 1940,' and another, 'Forty-five percent of our sales are from products not made ten years ago.'"

Social Significance of Synthesis

The social significance of such development, Mr. Doan explained, is that the chemical industry, with abundant raw materials can in many places fill the gap produced by serious shortages in other raw materials. "The chemical industry," he asserted, "has excelled, has specialized, in fact, in taking relatively cheap and relatively abundant raw materials, or resources, and converting them to the benefit of society."

This contribution, he said, is two-fold. Chemistry has created from its abundant resources materials which can in thousands of places be used. Chemical methods, further, have enabled modern industry to produce more in proportion to the investment of materials and effort and often at a cheaper cost.

Looking to the future, Mr. Doan said, "So long as we promote scientific curiosity and social consciousness in our youth . . . and so long as we bequeath them freedom of initiative and the right to profit somewhat in proportion to their contributions . . . so long as we recognize that the elevation of the individual is both the end and the means . . . I think I can assure you that the future is an exciting and inspiring one."

Industry and the Future

Setting the third theme—"The Chemical Industry and the Future"—Mr. Stevenson reported that yearly sales of a single group of drugs, the antibiotics, now exceed by two and a half times the total annual sales of all standard drugs manufactured before World War II. He cited the "miracle" drugs as one of several examples in the "phenomenal" expansion of the industry's production facilities and research achievements.

"The chemical industry has grown in product value at the average rate of 10 percent annually during the past quarter century as compared with 3 percent for all industry," he said. Mr. Stevenson added, as another example, that the de-

—Continued on page 44

Purchasing Agents Set To Open Parley Today

The National Association of Purchasing Agents has announced plans for its thirty-eighth annual international convention, which got under way today in the Statler hotel, Los Angeles, and will continue through May 27. Yesterday's activities were given over to registration.

Prominent business executives and economists are slated to take part in the discussions which cover all aspects of industrial buying. Virtually all major industries, as well as governmental, educational and institutional groups will be represented. In addition, the meeting will feature forums on various industrial materials such as steel, nonferrous metals, paper, oil, containers, chemicals, etc. Question-and-answer periods will be provided.

Association President a Speaker

NAPA President, H. W. Christensen, of Columbia-Geneva Steel Division of United States Steel Corporation, will discuss "Purchasing's Responsibility in the New Economic Order" at the first session. "Materials and Price Outlook—Purchasing Policies" will be the topic of Robert C. Swanton, chairman of the NAPA business survey committee. Mr. Swanton is director of purchases for Winchester Repeating Arms Company.

High-lighting the general convention session will be a panel discussion on current economic problems. Dr. H. E. Luedicke, editor of the *Journal of Commerce* will act as moderator. Participants in the panel include Dr. Ray E. Untereiner, California Institute of Technology; Neil H. Jacoby, dean, college of business administration, University of California; and David Novick, chief of cost analysis section, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif.

There will also be a panel discussion on the steel situation by leading steel sales and purchasing executives. Among those participating are James T. Morrison, chairman of the NAPA committee on steel; Stewart S. Cort, sales manager, Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corpora-

—Continued on page 83

Textile Chemical Makers Hear Bonnar at Dinner

The Textile Chemical Manufacturers Association should make every effort to carry to the public its record of contribution to the improvement of textiles and its constructive purpose of continuing research looking toward greater accomplishment, J. Robert Bonnar, technical director of General Dyestuff Corporation and president of the American Association of Textile Colorists and Chemists, declared at the annual dinner of the Textile Chemical Manufacturers Association, held May 15 in the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

Walter F. Fancourt, 3rd, of W. F. Fancourt Company, Philadelphia, speaking for Ernest E. Rettberg, jr., of Scholler Brothers, Inc., Philadelphia, and president of TCMA, who could not be present on account of illness, traced the history of the association from its incorporation in 1931 as the Sulphonated Oil Manufacturers' Association through its growth to 1942, when its name was changed to Processing Oils and Chemicals Association to better define its functions, and thence down to 1952 when the present name of Textile Chemical Manufacturers Association was adopted to make the name more truly representative of its field of activity.

Atomic Power on Economic Basis Seen Decades Away

Economical atomic power plants are still decades away, Harry A. Winne, vice-president of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., declared at the eighth national meeting of the Armed Forces Chemical Association, held May 20 and 21 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

Pointing out that all experimental atomic power plants built thus far have been in connection with government projects, Mr. Winne observed that "such installations could produce electrical power at competitive costs only if the power is essentially a byproduct of plutonium production." As further research is done, however, the estimated capital costs of atomic installations will steadily drop,

—Continued on page 57

CMRA Sets Fall Meeting

The Chemical Market Research Association will hold its fall resort meeting September 10 and 11 at the Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa.

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Tripolyphosphate

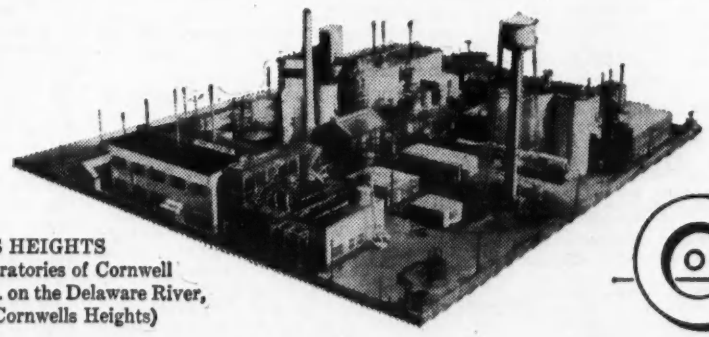
MISCELLANEOUS

Calcium Chloride
V.C.F. Salt

FINE CHEMICALS

Phenol Sulphonic Acid
Aluminum Chloride 32° Be'

Facilities maintained for custom manufacturing at Cornwells Heights Plant.



CORNWELLS HEIGHTS
Plant and laboratories of Cornwell Chemical Corp. on the Delaware River, Philadelphia (Cornwells Heights)

CORNWELL

Cornwell Chemical Corporation

Executive Offices—24 E. 38th St., New York, N.Y.—MUrray Hill 3-0174

Sales Offices—Philadelphia, Pa.—Torresdale 4-7358
Paterson, N. J.—Lambert 5-2494
Reading, Pa.—Reading 2-1224

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 22 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids 40
Agricultural Chemicals 46
Aromatic Chemicals 69
Botanical Drugs 67
Coal Chemicals 50
Drugs 55
Essential Oils 69
Fats and Greases 77
Fertilizer Materials 46
Fine Chemicals 55
Gums 67
Heavy Chemicals 40
Lacquer Materials 73
Leather Chemicals 53
Naval Stores 73
Oil Cake and Meal 77
Oils 77
Paint Materials 73
Pesticides 46
Petroleum Derivatives 48
Protective Coating Materials 73
Spices 67
Textile Chemicals 53
Varnish Materials 73
Waxes 77

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 .1433
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350 .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050 .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .27½ - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ - .10

Methyl (see MD)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.17

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyl (N) para-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
USP cbys, inclusive works, 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - 12.50
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.00 - 13.50
tanks, works frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
USP, dms, works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub. bbls. lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. frt. equald lb. 1.10 —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).

USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo. 21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 22.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.40 —
l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 3.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .425 .450
USP, bbls, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —

Boric, tech, 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 172.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 196.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 147.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 171.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 152.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 176.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Acid, broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tankcars, works lb. .32½ - —

Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 - 13.00

Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½

Caprylic, dms lb. .35¾ - .37

Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, dms lb. .35½ - .36

Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 —

Chlorosulphonic, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Acid chlorophonic in stainless steel dms., ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 25-100-lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.

Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - .28½

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .26½ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —

USP, gran. fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24¼ - —
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't. lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ - —
kgs. lb. .26½ - —

Powdered anhydrous and USP citric acid, ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25¾ - .27
tankcars lb. .24 - —
double dist., dms lb. .26½ - .27¾
tankcars lb. .24¾ - .25

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 - —
tanks lb. .11¼ - —

Cottonseed oil, dist, dms lb. .12 - .12¾
double, dist., dms lb. .12½ - .13¼

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —

Acid, cresylic, coaltar, dom., 204° to 207°C., tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C. or over, dms., ex whse. gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 —

Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .45 —

Cyanoacetic, tech, bbls lb. .90 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection, fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.

Desoxycholic, fib. dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'D' 2,4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works lb. .33½ - —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots, fib cns, kilo or more gram 1.60 —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1420 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .145 - .157
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475 - .1525
l.c.l., works lb. .1500 - .1625

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls. 1,000-lb. lots, lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78

Gamma, dry, ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —

Glucolic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½ - .31½
dms lb. .14½ —
cbys. lb. .17½ —

Glutamic 99½% laevo, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Acid, glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, bbls., works, basis 100% lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g. cbys lb 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys, dlvd E lb. .37 .43

Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).

18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.20 - 3.90
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 25.00 - 29.00

20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.70 3.05
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.45 - 4.15
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 27.00 - 31.00

22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.30 3.40
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 32.00 - 36.00

CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - .13¾
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - .93
dilute, NF 2% 5 lb pots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22¼

Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech 70% bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle W Va., basis 100% lb. .095 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb 88 —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 8.00 - —

J bbls, works basis 100% lb. 2.50 2.85

Koch, bbls, frt. alld lb. .64 .70

L, bbls frt alld lb. 1.25 —

Lactic, edible, 50% bbls., 20 or more lb .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼ .22¾
80% bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815 —

tech., 22%, bbls, c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 —
cbys, works 100 lbs 7.20 - 12.20
44%, bbls, c.l. works 100 lbs 11.45 11.95
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 11.85 - 12.50

NF 85% cbys lb. .85 .88

Laurent's, bbls lb 60 .87

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .39¼ - .40½
60%, dms lb. .24 - .25¼

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2150 - .2200
water white, dms. lb. .2450 - .2500

Maleic, cryst, powd, dms. lb. .37 .38

Malic, tech, dms lb. .50 —

Mandelic, NF dms, 1,000-lb lots, lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb .57 .75

Methacrylic dms, c.l and truckloads works lb 76 —
less than truckload works lb 76¼ .80

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms, works lb. 1.27 - —

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms lb. .23½ - .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)

Myristic, dms lb. .26¼ - .27½

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb .14 —
tanks, works lb .12 —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic-3-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic-8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).

(2)-7-Sulphonic-2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)

(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).

(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).

(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.03 —

Nicotinic, USP, dms, frt adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30

Amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° Be cbys, c.l, works, E, 100 lbs 5.00 —
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs 5.30 - 11.10

38° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs 5.50 —
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs 5.80 - 11.60

40° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.00 6.50
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.30 - 12.10

42° Be cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 7.00
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 - 12.60

60% HNO_3, tanks works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 —

95% HNO_3, tanks works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 —

CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .13½ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb 17½ —
t.c.l. same basis lb. 19 - .25

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12½ - .13¾
tanks lb. .10¾ —
double distilled (white), dms. lb. .15 - .16¼
tanks lb. .13¼ —

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib dms, works lb. 1.13 —

Orthocresotinic, dms, ton lots, works lb. .66 —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 —

Acacia—Acid, Orthocresotinic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	No.	number
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
		dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles			refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fus.	fused	reg.	regular
		gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
cbys.	carboys			S. E.	southeast
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
coml.	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	w w	water white
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

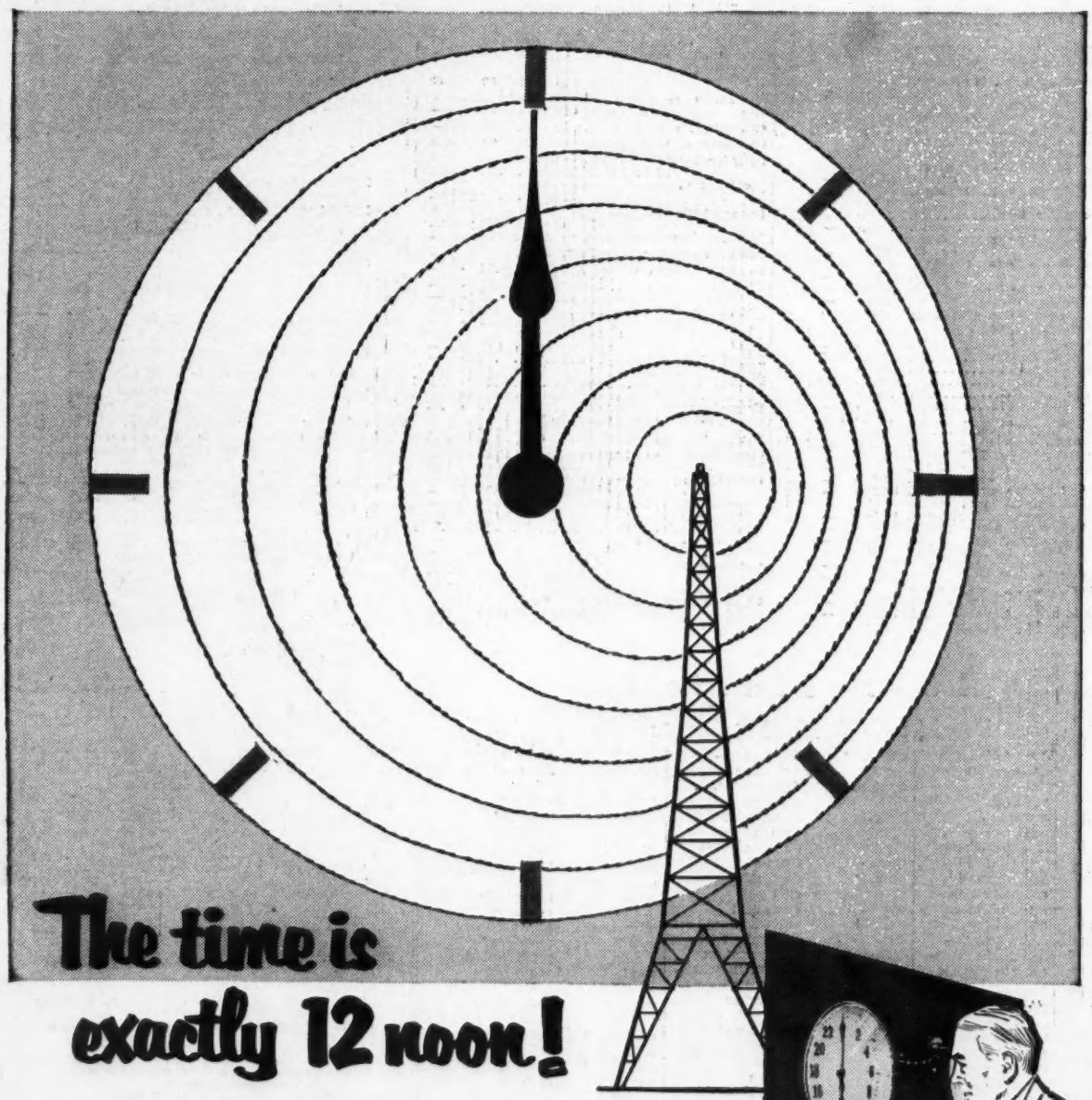
Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Isopropyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .12¼- .13
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms., lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.55 - 2.60
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycoilic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
dms small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - .243
Pyrogallic, NF., (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 2.99
works gal. .36 - —
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l, whse. gal. .504 - —

Acid, ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tecn., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .15 - .15¾
single, dist., dms lb. .14½- .15¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .11½- .12¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .15
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb .62 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - 3.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
96-100%, tanks, works ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .10 - .11¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .11 - .12¼

Acid, tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech. dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom. 230, 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .27 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs. cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
root, bls lb. .45 - .90
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb 44½- —
l.c.l. works lb .45 - .47
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
ACTH, bots gm.20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis, vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30

Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls., lb. 2.62 - 2.64
powder, bbls lb. 2.66 - 2.68
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.06 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms, l.c.l. lb. .67 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15 - —
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .21½- —
tertiary, dms. c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .78 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .62
smaller lots lb. .59 - .62
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .65½- .70¼
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .49½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .71¼
tanks, same basis gal. .50½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis lb. gal. .48 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .62½- .63
l.c.l., same basis gal. .66½- .72
tanks, same basis gal. .50½- .51
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD29-1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60½- .61¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- .70½
tanks, same basis gal. .48½- .49¼
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - .72
tanks, same basis gal. .51 - —
SD40, dmes., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .49 - —
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.20.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.59 -20.64
tanks, same basis gal.20.43 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .69
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., l.c., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal.21.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.69 -21.74
tanks, same basis gal.21.53 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26¼- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19½- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41½- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .55¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60¾- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .63 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 - —



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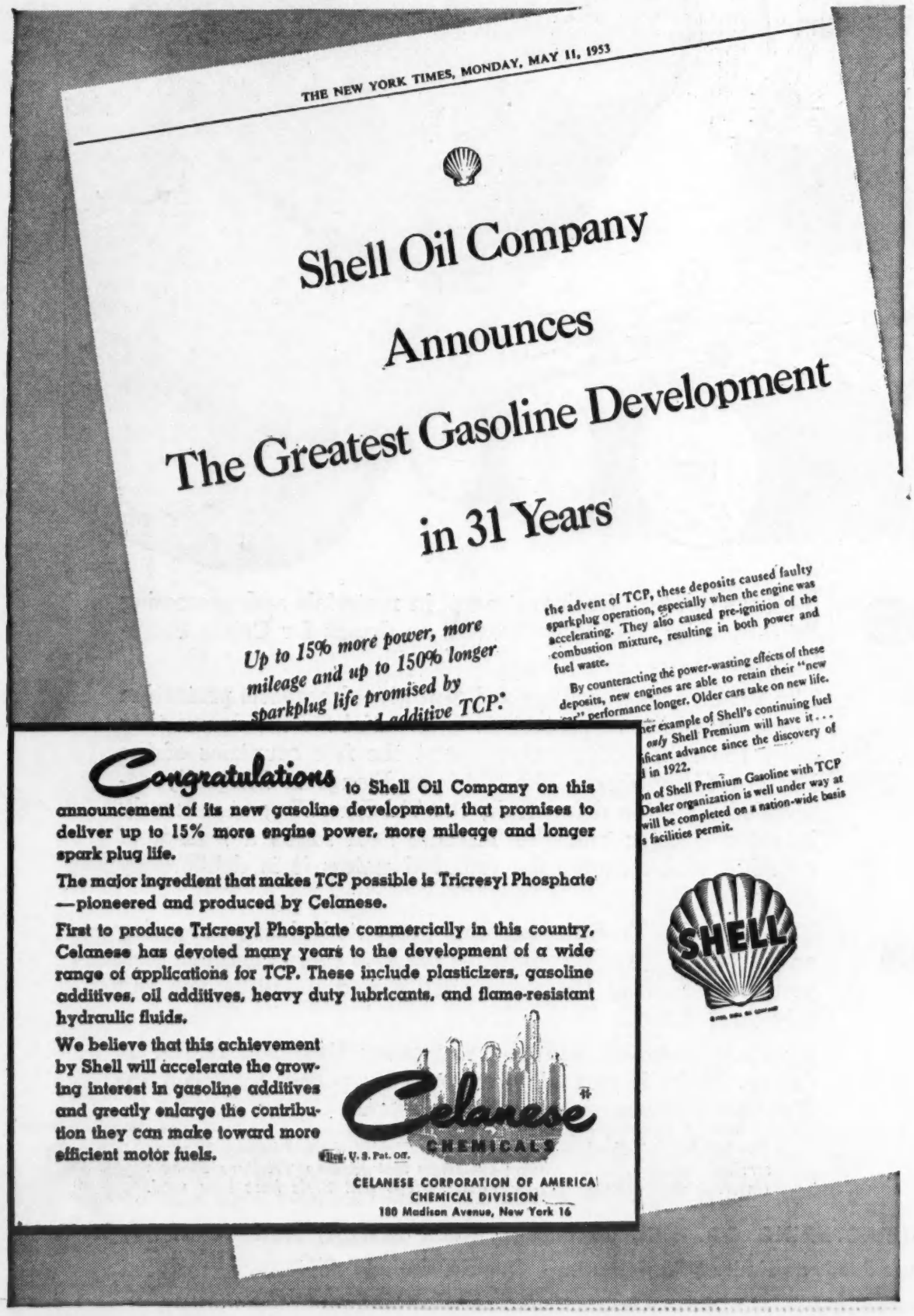
Alcohol, Lauryl—Ammonium Thioglycollate

Alcohol, lauryl, bots ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.00 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal)
Pentothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl dms lb 1.57 2.15
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. 72½ 76
smaller lots works lb. 77½ .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y ..... lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .325 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms .. gal 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ... lb. .76½- —
Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.20 1.25
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alkanet root, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .50
Allethrin 100% dms., frt., alld lb 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt alld ..... lb 28.80 - —
solution, 20% dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld lb 6.65 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld ..... gal. 6.00 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, chys., works ..... lb 1.35 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ..... lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½ .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs. ..... lb. .38 - .45
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb 4.25 4.70
Alphanaphthol bbls. frt alld lb. .85 —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .44 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 —
Alphatocopherol, bots. ..... kilo. 225.00 - —
Acetate, bots. ..... kilo. 225.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb .20 .33
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.80 —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, lms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 4.80 5.20
powd., dms., works 100 lbs 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0410- .0510
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, chys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
Aluminum fluoride, fiber dms., 35c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 -65.00
light bgs., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
8-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls ... lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99% +, ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt., alld lb. .20½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots frt., alld., lb. .19½- —

Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
288-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .59½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms ..... lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms .. lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 —
lump, bgs., works ton 36.00 —
iron-free, bgs. c.l. works, frt equald. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100-lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works ... lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 .16
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.30
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works. ton. 82.00 - —
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 .... lb. .17 - .17¼
2 ..... lb. .17 - .18
3 ..... lb. .17 - .19
4 ..... lb. .20 - .21
5 ..... lb 16 19
refrigeration tanks, works. ton. 84.00 -84.50
Aqua (29.4%, NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.00 —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 86.00 -90.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.25 —
l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis. ton. 90.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs. 4,000 lb lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld ..... lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ... ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .. ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .34½- .38¼
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .2035- .2160
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls ..... lb .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms .. lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite NF dms ..... lb 2.40 - —
Iodine, NF, dms., bots ..... lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 86.84 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works, ..ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse .... ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .09 - —
Salicilate, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb .11 .12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .18 .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens .. ton. 44.00 -49.50
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western, works ton. 50.00 -54.50
bulk, works ..... ton. 47.00 -49.50
purified, dms., works ... lb. .07½- .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., basis 100% frt. equald .ton. 240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works. ton. 300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... ton. 180.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .23
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% .. lb. 1.70 - 1.96


THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1953
Shell Oil Company
Announces
The Greatest Gasoline Development
in 31 Years
Up to 15% more power, more mileage and up to 150% longer sparkplug life promised by
additive TCP.*
the advent of TCP, these deposits caused faulty sparkplug operation, especially when the engine was accelerating. They also caused pre-ignition of the combustion mixture, resulting in both power and fuel waste.
By counteracting the power-wasting effects of these deposits, new engines are able to retain their "new" performance longer. Older cars take on new life.
her example of Shell's continuing fuel
only Shell Premium will have it . . .
ficant advance since the discovery of
l in 1922.
n of Shell Premium Gasoline with TCP
Dealer organization is well under way at
will be completed on a nation-wide basis
s facilities permit.
Congratulations to Shell Oil Company on this announcement of its new gasoline development, that promises to deliver up to 15% more engine power, more mileage and longer spark plug life.
The major ingredient that makes TCP possible is Tricresyl Phosphate —pioneered and produced by Celanese.
First to produce Tricresyl Phosphate commercially in this country, Celanese has devoted many years to the development of a wide range of applications for TCP. These include plasticizers, gasoline additives, oil additives, heavy duty lubricants, and flame-resistant hydraulic fluids.
We believe that this achievement by Shell will accelerate the growing interest in gasoline additives and greatly enlarge the contribution they can make toward more efficient motor fuels.
SHELL
Celanese
CHEMICALS
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
CHEMICAL DIVISION
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16

Ammonium thiosulphate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro, bots lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro, bots lb.28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots.lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb.28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fuse) oil, tech., E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.05
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.37
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. lb. .40 - .93
Angostura bark, bls lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. aud. lb .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Balkan, bgs. lb. .12 - .12¼
Chinese, star, bgs. lb. .95 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Syrian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13½- .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Annatto seed, whole, bgs lb. .26 —
powdered, dms lb. .28 —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .83 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .34½- —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .35 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- .36
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - .39½
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
Trichloride, paila, c.l., works lb. .43 - .47
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
solution, cybs., works lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrene, NF, dms lb. 2.50 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins oz. 5.00 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% lb. No prices.
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
root, bls lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb .11 - .14
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls. dms lb 50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.i. (20 tons) mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.536.00 - —
3K, c.i., (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.i. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.i. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.i., (30 tons) mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.i. (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.i. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.i. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.i. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.i. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.i. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.i., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.i. (30 tons) mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.i. (30 tons) mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.i. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, 5¢ per ton higher.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F fusing point not uniform, bgs. c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F, fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F fusing point bgs., c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
fct, bgs. c.l. same basis ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works. lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.35 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 4.50 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units ... 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds dried, bgs lb 1.35 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
tree bark, bgs. lb. .40 - .43
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 5.00 —
Sodium USP dms lb 5.25 5.27
Barium, carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dmg lb. .16 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton.190.00 -200.00
Iodide bots lb. 6.14 —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .10 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots lb. .38 - —
less ton lots lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14½- —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.20.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ton.20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .32 - .35
root, bls lb. .35 .40
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton.14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.65.90 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 10 tons to c.l., ex dock ton.64.40 - —
5 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.76.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys. works lb .22 .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0085- .0090
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit. lb. .015 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .020 - —
Benzene hexachloride, dust, wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .025 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0325- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .42 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .42 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .41 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .42 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .42 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .41 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .42 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb .90 - 1.05

Ammonium Thiosulphate—Biphenyl

Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .72 - .80
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 1.80
Salicylate bots lb 1.65 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 2.05
Benzylisoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb .32 - .35
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - .33
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. 78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l. works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 —
custom contract lb. 1.65 1.85
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 —
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb 1.03 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.10 —
smaller lots lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works lb 1.05 —
Beth root, bls lb. .40 - .41
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).

Ship-Shape with CHROMATE

Battle ships or luxury liners . . . river barges or LST's, wherever metal is used in their construction, its life and durability are enhanced by chromium chemicals.

Chromates of Zinc or other metals, applied as light-weight, paint-bonding primers, protect hulls and superstructures against the devastating corrosiveness of salt and water. Thin film-like coatings of these chromates uniquely extend protection to scratched surfaces by an imperceptibly slow dissolving and redistribution of inhibiting chromate ions.

Corrosion of marine diesels is avoided by employing small, inexpensive quantities of Sodium Chromate in the engine-jacket cooling water. In these same engines, the life of moving parts is substantially increased by hard chromium plate on cylinder walls or piston rings. This wear resistant surface, which also facilitates distribution of lubricating oils, is applied by electrodeposition from a Chromic Acid solution.

On salt water or fresh, aboard ship or ashore, chromium chemicals reduce corrosion and give longer life to metals. Consult Mutual's Research & Development Division for possible solutions to your problems . . . with chromates.

SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
CHROMIC ACID

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

SINCE 1845

Mutual Chromium Chemicals

270 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

PLANTS: BALTIMORE • JERSEY CITY

Bismuth Chloride—Calamine, USP

Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 4.37 - 4.43
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms ..... lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms ..... lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l., ship't point ..... lb. 20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15½- .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk c.l., works lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..... lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .10 - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).

Black, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry, root bark, bls ..... lb. .32 - .35
root, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
tree bark bls ..... lb. .40 - .42
Black Indian hemp root, bbls ..... lb. .60 - .61
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton. 106.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 116.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ..... ton. 140.88 -155.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works. ton. 105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .16½- .18
l.c.l. ..... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls ..... lb. .55 - .56
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd N or Tenn. and N C., E of Miss R. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —

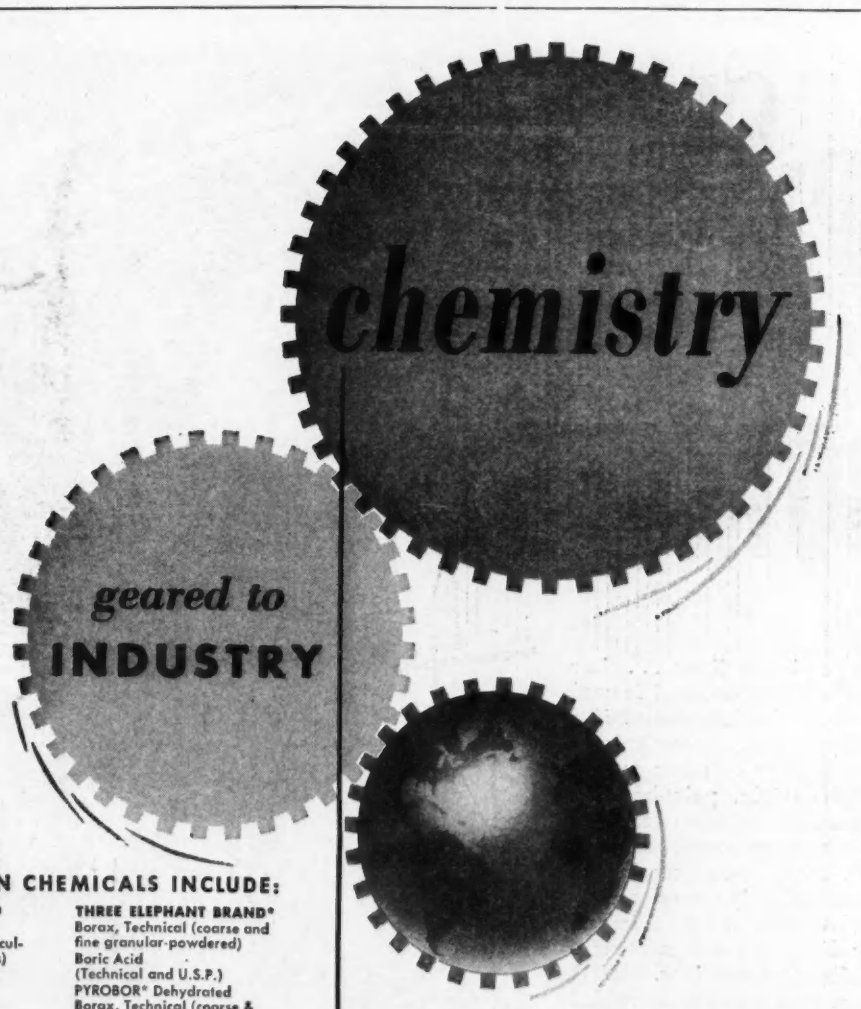
Blue, Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls, same basis ... lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable ..... lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.05 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. 75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. 48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls. same basis ..... lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls ... lb. 5.35 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1 6c higher, Pac Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes (see Blue).
Blueflag, root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .46
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Boldo leaves, bls ..... lb. .11 - .13
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ... ton. 70.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Bones, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton. 60.00 - —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls ... lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls ..... lb. .65 - .66
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or chi ..... ton. 125.75- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 130.75- —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 70.00 - —
crystals 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 67.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ..... ton. 115.00- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 120.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 91.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ..... ton. 139.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 144.50- —
gran., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 41.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 89.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ..... ton. 94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 65.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ..... ton. 113.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 118.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 35.75 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 46.25 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ..... ton. 94.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 99.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton. 70.75 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ..... ton. 118.50- —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 123.50- —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point ..... lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, crns ..... lb. 2.85 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works ... lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd ..... lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots ..... lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Gold, litho, cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works. lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works ..... lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works ..... lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. ..... lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works ..... lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .20 - .35
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .15 - .30
Bryonia root, bls ..... lb. .29 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .42
Buckthorn bark, bls ..... lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls ..... lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .90
Burdock root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery ..... lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls ..... lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .38 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .39 - —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less truckloads, works ... lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - .27½
Butylamine (see Mono., Di- or Tri-).
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, jars ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
Stearate, ton lots ..... lb. 1.42 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 3.00 - —
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.35 - —
Calamine, USP, dms ..... lb. .34 - —



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Salt Cake
Soda Ash
Sodium Pentaborate
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PYROBOR* Dehydrated Borax, Technical (coarse & fine granular)
TRONABOR* Pentahydrate Borax (agricultural & refined grades)

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ESTON CHEMICALS

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122 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
• ESTON CHEMICALS DIVISION
3100 East 26th Street, Los Angeles 23, California
Plants • Trona and Los Angeles, California

Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls. lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls. lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram. .80 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .90 - .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .11
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 25.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars, works, frt. alld ton. 10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 32.00 -69.00
USP gran, bbls lb. .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide dms, dlvd E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.20 - 4.00
Hydrochlorite high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 21.00 -23.00
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis. dm. 25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate USP dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 .48
Mancetate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 7.05 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb .70 —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs. c.l., works ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 85.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phylate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate hydrated bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP powd. dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .48 - .50
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
smaller lots lb. .59 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark bls lb .25 .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring NF bbls gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
steel-dms., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23¼- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, cyl lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .1097- .1197
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0847- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .0897- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1047- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .1107- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0772- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .0822- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs., afloat lb. 2.60 - 2.65
medium, cs. lb. 2.90 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 1.95 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 1.74 - —
Mangalore type, cs lb. 1.90 Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.30 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15

Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 6.25 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada, bark, bulk lb. .29 - .30
Casein, dom., acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .36½- .40
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .16 - .17½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .14½- .15
longstick lb. .18 - .18½
shortstick, bls. lb. .16 - .16½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .35 - .35½
broken, bls. lb. .33 - .33½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls. lb. .28 Nom.
unscraped, bls lb. .27½ Nom.
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. .45 - .45½
medium, bls lb. .49 - .50
thin, bls lb. .60 Nom.
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. 1.65 Nom.
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 160.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs. c.l., works ton. 37.25 —
Castoreum, artificial, cns to 9.00 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.10 -30.00

Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms. works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .70 Nom.
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Indian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .40 - .45
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.f., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 15% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity same basis lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53

Cellulose triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295- .033
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .28½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton. 77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 33.50 - —

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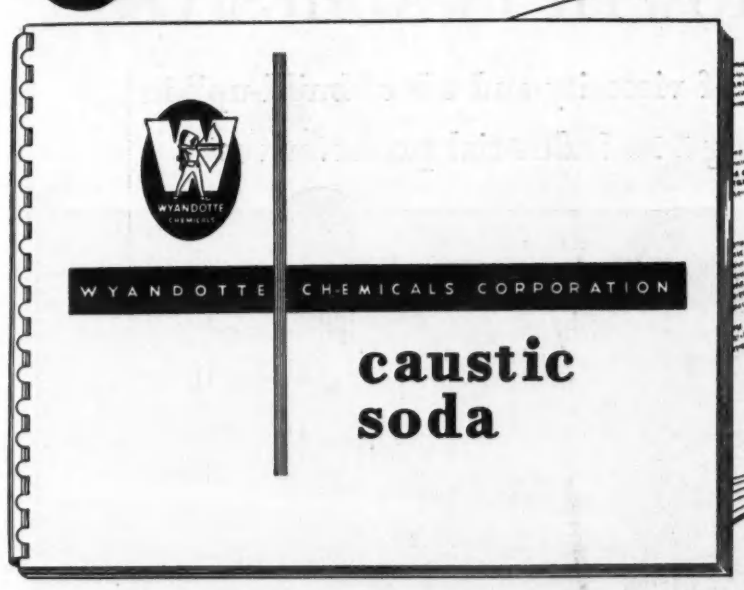

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Chestnut Extract—Cornsilk

Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0310- —
t.c.l., works lb. .0343- —
tanks, works lb. .0325- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
t.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0825- .1125
t.c.l., N. Y. stock points lb. .1025- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt.equald 100 lbs 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - .182
t.c.l., same basis lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll oil, soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½%, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
sodium-copper, aqueous sol., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.56.50 -60.00
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.60.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb.60.00 -67.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100% lb.58.00 - —
75%, dms., basis 100% lb.58.00 - —
90%, dms., basis 100% lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs. same basis lb .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib dms, 100-lb lots lb. 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls. works lb. .08½- —
cbys. works lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys. works lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .29 - .29½
"0000," bgs. lb. .41 - .41½
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.20 - 3.75
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Civet, artificial, bots lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 4.75 -10.00
Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton.19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee ton.20.50 - —

Clay, ball, imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port, long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, ogs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., t.c.l., all ports ton.55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ton.54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.11.50 -14.50
t.c.l., works ton.35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
t.c.l., ex whse. net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Ceylon, bls. lb. 1.52 - 1.53
Zanzibar, bls. lb. 1.53 - 1.54
Clover, tops, red, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis. (see Gum cellulose), standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
less than 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .43 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%, lb. .43 - —
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb .20 - —

Prices for technical grades of CMC W, of the Rockies are 1c. per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .3025
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex-whse gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3135
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10¼- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .84½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .53¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whses lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .81½- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.28¼- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP gray, ogs lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .67 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .24
Blue, bls. lb. .19 - .24
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz.65.00 -70.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs. lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba, balsam, cns., dms. lb. .85 - 1.15
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .41 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .27½- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .613 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld, E. Miss. lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic lb. .29¾- .30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt, alld lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .42½- .49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld lb. .40 - .50½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, bgs., 5 ton to c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. .38½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.35 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs.10.60 -11.35
CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
monohydrated, 25%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.22.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.00 -24.50
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1715- —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.215.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton.210.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .06 - .06½
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .08 Nom.
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Cornsilk, bls. lb. .14 - .18

DOW

DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES CONTROL BACTERIA GROWTH IN ADHESIVES

You can prevent loss of viscosity and odor "build-up" in adhesives by using DOW industrial preservatives

The adhesives industry is just one example where DOWICIDE® PRESERVATIVES solved a serious mold and bacteria problem. Working with Dow's technical staff, this industry was able to suppress damaging mold and bacteria growth in water-soluble, starch-based adhesives during the manufacturing, storage and use periods. Today, DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES are giving adhesives of all kinds longer life and greater sales appeal.

DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES are controlling mold and bacteria for a variety of industries including textile, leather, latex paint, paper, lumber and many others.

Whether you are developing a new product or changing an old one, DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES may contribute to its manufacturing and sales success.

Call upon Dow for a solution to your mold and bacteria problems. Write today for more information about these industrial preservatives. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan.

The Dow Chemical Company
Department DP-57
Midland, Michigan

Please send me detailed information on DOWICIDE PRESERVATIVES.

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Title_____

Company_____

Address_____

City_____ State_____

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark bls lb. .24 - .25
Cottonseed hull ash 22-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.50 - —
Meal, 41% expeller, sacked, Memphis ton.62.00 -63.00
solvent, same basis ton.60.50 - —
Coumarin cryst. NF, cns lb 3.04 - 3.15
powd cans lb 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp, bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root bls lb. .40 - .41
Cream of tartar, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .32 - —
bbls. 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .32½ - —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .2068- —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks, same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .1325- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
tanks, same basis lb. .120 - .1225
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, t.c.l., works. lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 -11.50
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Culvers root, bbls lb. .60 - .61
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .14¼ - .14½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 Nom.
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼ - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2 lb. cycls. works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .38 - —
100 gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200 gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Damiana leaves bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - .26
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ - —
Deertongue leaves bls lb. .42 - .43
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton 49.25 - —
18½% P paper bgs., works ton 62.75 -63.75
Rock 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .17 - .20
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .30½ - .33
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .30 - .32
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd., bbls. lb. .26 Nom.
Desoxyepnedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb 25.00 - —
dextro-laevo, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs 8.95 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose USP dms lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Dianisidin dms lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.52.00 -55.00
California ton.42.00 -45.00
t.c.l. ex whse ton.85.00 -90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.65.00 - —
California ton.53.00 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton.95.00 -100.00
Atlantic coast ton.95.00 -100.00
imported, Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
t.c.l. Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .93¾ - —
tanks works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .35¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - .34½
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., works. lb. .81¾ - .82¾
l.c.l., works lb. .82¼ - .83¼
tanks, works lb. .80 - .81
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .71 - —
Dibutylamine dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38¾ - .38¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .39¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .66½ - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms. c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms. c.l. works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48¼ - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethyleneglycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms. c.l. lb. .30½ - —
Diethylether, dms. c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19¼ - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots. kilo. 110.00 - —
1 kilo lot kilo. 120.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 6.50 - 7.00
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35½ - .42
Oleate, dms lb. .28½ - .29¼
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .26½
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .77½ - —
tanks, works lb. .74¾ - —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk. gram. .17 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure dms lb 2.80 3.00
tech., dms. lb. 1.04 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½ —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾ - —
l.c.l dlvd E lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l. works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 38¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 39¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

New Plastic Bodies Make Possible Sports Cars for the Average Family

The drawing-board dream of a compact, sports-type family car . . . easy to handle in traffic, economical to buy, operate and maintain . . . may soon come true.

For polyester resin reinforced with glass fiber now permits the construction of *one piece* auto bodies, which greatly reduce sports car assembly costs. The light weight and great strength of such bodies also cut sports car operating and maintenance costs.

RCI, the world's leading producer of synthetic resins, furnishes polyester resins to many industries. RCI makes its polyester resins with full quality control, since it supplies itself with their basic raw materials, phthalic anhydride and maleic anhydride.

Reichhold also manufactures phenol, formaldehyde, glycerine, sodium sulfate and sodium sulfite.

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Uses of RCI Products

CANVAS, PAPER AND GLASS CLOTH LAMINATES: PLYOPHEN cresol, phenolic and resorcinol-formaldehyde resins and varnishes; POLYLITE polyester resins.

CARBON PAPER: RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

CASTINGS: FOUNDREZ powdered phenolic resins (for the shell molding process); FOUNDREZ liquid phenolic resins and FOUNDREZ core oils (for core binders).

FURNITURE, PLYWOOD, FLOORING, HARDBOARD AND CHIPBOARD: HYDROPHEN phenolic glues; PLYACIEN protein glues; PLYAMINE urea-formaldehyde glues; PLYOPHEN phenolic and resorcinol-formaldehyde glues.

LEATHER: BECKOSOL alkyd resins (for leather finishes); PLYOPHEN resorcinol-formaldehyde resins, SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins, SYNTHE-COPAL ester gums (for leather adhesives).

LINOLEUM: BECKOSOL alkyd resins and PENTACITE pentaerythritol resins (for linoleum coatings); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

PAINTS, VARNISHES AND LACQUERS: BECKACITE (1) fumaric, (2) maleic and (3) modified phenolic resins; BECKAMINE urea-formaldehyde resins; BECKOLIN synthetic oils; BECKOPOL modified phenolic resins; BECKOSOL (1) phenolated, (2) phthalic-free, (3) rosin modified, (4) pure drying and (5) pure non-drying alkyd resins; KOPOL processed Congo copals; PENTACITE pentaerythritol resins; STYRESOL styrenated alkyd resins; SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins; SYNTHE-COPAL ester gums; WALLKYD pure drying alkyd resins (for alkyd flat wall vehicles); WALLPOL vinyl-type copolymer latex emulsion (for latex flat wall coatings); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

PAPER: BECKAMINE urea-formaldehyde resins (for adding wet strength, improving the wet rub of starch-clay coatings, and waterproofing starch adhesives); RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors (for paper coloring); STYRESOL styrenated alkyd resins (for paper coating).

PRINTING INKS: BECKACITE fumaric, maleic and modified phenolic resins; BECKOLIN synthetic oils; BECKOPOL modified phenolic resins; RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS: RCI inorganic chemical pigment colors.

WAXES AND POLISHES: BECKACITE modified maleic resins; SUPER-BECKACITE pure phenolic resins; SYNTHE-COPAL ester gums.

RCI

Di-isopropylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use, No. P-313

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.49¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.50¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.11¾	.12
natural, bgs	lb.	.11	.11¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	5.25	5.75
Chloroacetal dms, c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.55	—
tanks works	lb.	.51	—
Hydroquinone, dms.	lb.	2.25	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb	1.31¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb	1.32¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.30	—
Sulphate, 55 gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l. works basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38¼
tanks, works, basis, 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylaniliin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.27	—
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.25	—
Dimethylethanolamine, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.43	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.45	—
tanks, dlvo.	lb.	1.40	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%,	lb.	.54	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.55	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.52¼	—
Dimethylformamide, dms., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Dinitroaniiin dms. frt equald	lb.	.57	—
Dinitrobenzene, crude dms	lb.	.20	—
purified, dms.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld E	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l. frt alld E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.34	—
Dinitrotoluene oily dms.	lb.	.10	—
refined, dms.	lb.	.21	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44¾	.47¾
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45¾	.48¾
tanks, works	lb.	.43	.46
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.39¾	—
tanks, frt. allo	lb.	.37	—
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.54	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.55	—
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.49	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50	—
ex-whse.	gal.	.68	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South	gal.	.63	.72
dlvd., N. Y.	gal.	.82	.86
tanks, works, South	gal.	.50	.60
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
tech, tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.44½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.45½	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms.	lb.	5.30	5.60
Dipropyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. allo	lb.	.16¾	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	.18
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
Di-secondary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	—
Di-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	—
Di-tertiary butylmetacresol dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton.	70.00	72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
40-50%, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works	lb.	1.00	—
l.c.l., basis 100%, works	lb.	1.15	—
Dodecylbenzene, d m s., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.26	.28
imp., cut, bls	lb.	.26	.28
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls	lb.	.11	.13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
reeds, cs.	lb.	1.40	1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	4.55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Yellow FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7 cns	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	2.85	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	2.85	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	2.30	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	1.85	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	2.65	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.45	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	3.60	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns	lb	13.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No.

20 Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.74	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.90	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.74	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	.83	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.06	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.08	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.81	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.55	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.66	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	.99	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.14	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc	lb.	.93	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc	lb.	.75	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.78	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	.96	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.95	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.19	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.54	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200-lb.	lb.	2.01	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332 Bismarck, brown, RX, conc.	lb.	.95	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.57	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.82	—
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.69	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.07	—
419 Red FC conc	lb.	1.12	—
420 Brown M	lb.	.98	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.30	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.50	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.03	—
581 Direct black EB	lb.	.94	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.72	—
596 Yellow Brown K extra	lb.	.91	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.01	—
639 Fast yellow 2G	lb.	1.79	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.61	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.04	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.10	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	2.79	—
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	3.68	—
671 Blue, EG	lb.	1.70	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Violet 4BXN	lb.	1.74	—
720 Brilliant blue, BBG	lb.	1.88	—
729 Blue, B, conc	lb.	2.79	—
749 Red BX	lb.	4.33	—
814 Yellow, NN, Conc	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.,	lb.	3.19	—
865 Nigrosine, WSJ	lb.	.75	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.71	—
978 Black GXCF conc	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.59	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	2.91	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.72	—
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B	lb.	2.33	—
1096 Golden orange, GFD, single paste	lb.	1.99	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.75	—
1101 Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	2.36	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.96	—
1113 Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.25	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.76	—
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.28	—
1217 Orange RD single paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4 Brown, PG	lb.	2.30	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.60	—
p-14 Brown, EB	lb.	1.51	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	2.79	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	1.74	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.31	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	—

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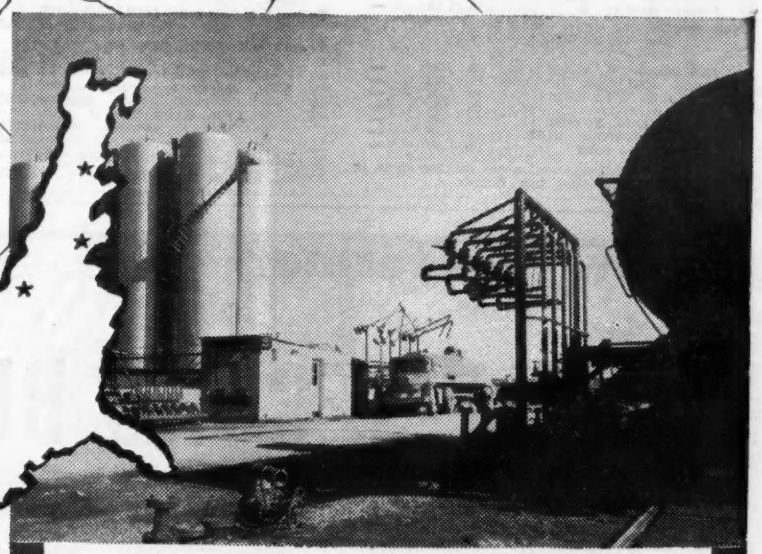

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PLASTICIZERS

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Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble—Fluorspar, Metallurgical Grade, Lump

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet. No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc.	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc.	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc.	lb.	1.22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:—

Auramine, O	lb	1.35	—
Black, basic blue	lb	1.21	—
Jet	lb	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.71	—
Brown, Bismarck R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc.	lb	3.06	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb	2.90	—
Violet, methyl B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works:

Azo rubine R, extra conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—
Orange Acid, Y, conc	lb	.47	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb	1.45	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.90	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.22	- 1.24
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	- .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	- .40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.23	- .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.28	- .29
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.46	- .47
select, bundles	lb.	.60	- .61
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	oz.	35.00	-42.85
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	- 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	- —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	- —
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	- —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	- —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	- —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams	gram.	.45	- .55
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs		2.15	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs		2.35	- —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs	3.10	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	- —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	- —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	2.75	- 3.10
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	-50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	32.50	-34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	-35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).

Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.30	- —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).

Dichloroethyl refd., dlvd. dms., c.l., E	lb.	.14	- .14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	- .16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	- —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	- —
½ lb cns	lb.	.97	- —
¼ lb cns	lb.	1.05	- —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾-	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1575-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375-	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675-	.0850
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750-	.0936
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	- .075
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots, 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	- —
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	- —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.

	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- —
95-99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼-	—

Ethyl acetate, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld

	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11¼-	—
NF, dms., frt, alld	lb.	.24	- .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½-	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.45½-	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.46	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾-	—

Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)

Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.74	- .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.43	- .47
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	- 1.02

Carbamate (see Urethane).

Chloride tech. dms. c.l., works, cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- .20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	- .22
USP bbls., cyls	lb.	.10	- —
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	.23	- .24
Formate, dms	lb.	2.20	- 2.53
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	- —
Iodide, cbys., works	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	3.30	- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.47½-	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.80	- —
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).	lb.	.50½-	—
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	

Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).

Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).

40% available SiO, dms., works,	lb.	.60½-	—

Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).

Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)

Ethylaniline (see Monoethylaniline).

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l	lb.	.14	- .20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	- .21¼
tanks	lb.	.13	- .16½

Ethylbutylketone, dms., c.l., works,

	lb.	.35½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	- —
tanks	lb.	.34	- —

Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps. bgs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, works

	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	- .80

vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works

	lb.	.65	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.67	- .75

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E

	lb.	.11¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.

Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19	- —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, basis 100% dms., c.l., dlvd. E

	lb.	.46	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.47	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.44	- —

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E

	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —

Monobutylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E

	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.20	- —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E

	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.18½-	—

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E

	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½-	—

Monomethylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E

	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.20	- —

Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E

	lb.	.23¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	- —
Monostearate, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31

Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss

	lb.	.42	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	- —

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots

	oz.	11.85	- —

Ethylorthotoluidin (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).

Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	6.75	- 7.30
smaller lots	lb.	7.35	- 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.45	- 1.75
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	- .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	2.85	- 3.65
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.12	- .14

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	-12.50
Pottery bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	-22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	-20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, medium, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .15½
light, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .26
French, bgs	lb.	.34	Nom.
Syrian, light, bgs	lb.	.31	- .31½
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.06	- .06½

Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)

Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)

Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate)

Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)

Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate ferric)

Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	- .87
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	34.00	-35.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	3.25	- 3.30
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.17	- .21

Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).

Fishmeal, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton.	135.60	Nom.
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton.	129.60	- —
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	60.00	- —
ceramic grade, 93-96% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	57.50	- —
85-92% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine,	ton.	47.00	- —
metallurgical grade, briquetts, pellets, 65% CaF_2, bulk, works	ton.	34.00	- —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	40.00	- —

a new film former—

HALF-SECOND BUTYRATE

Eastman announces the production of a low viscosity cellulose acetate butyrate.

For the first time the protective coating industry can take advantage of the outstanding characteristics of cellulose acetate butyrate in a form that permits its use in formulations requiring a high non-volatile content. The high solubility of half-second butyrate, plus its slow viscosity build-up in economical solvents such as toluene and ethyl alcohol open up entirely new fields to this unique cellulose polymer.

Safely shipped and easily handled as a dry powder, half-second butyrate produces films of low color and high clarity with excellent strength and flexibility at both normal and low temperatures. Extremely stable in the presence of ultraviolet light, half-second butyrate films retain their initially low color, high strength and flexibility for long periods, both indoors and out. No other easily sprayable film former exhibits these characteristics to such a high degree.

In addition half-second butyrate films possess excellent abrasion resistance and are little affected by prolonged underwater immersion or rapid temperature changes.

Whether you are familiar with cellulose acetate butyrate or not, it will pay you to investigate half-second butyrate.

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METAL LACQUERS

PLASTIC FINISHES

PAPER LACQUERS

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MELT COATINGS

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investigate Eastman half-second butyrate

We will be pleased to send you samples of half-second butyrate and formulation suggestions. Write to EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., Chemicals Division, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

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KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

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Fluorspar, dom., washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton 40.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton 40.00 -41.00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton 42.00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton 43.00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E., works lb. .066 - —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .071 - —
tanks, E. works lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., Fla., mines ton 21.25 - —
Georgia mines ton 17.00 -18.00
Texas mines ton 16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt. ton 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton 42.00 - —
Furfural, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- .17¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- .18
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
Fustic extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. 73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Gammapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 3.00 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1062
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .1125- .1150
Penn., western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .129
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane, tanks gal. .0550- —
Gelatin, edible pure, (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .57 - —
150 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .65 - .66
200 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .71 - .72
225 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .74 - .75
275 Bloom test, c.l. lb. .82 - .83
silver label, imp., cs lb. 1.25 - —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .26 - .27
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.85
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.30 - 1.95
Ginger, oleoresins, NF, from African roots, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls. lb. 5.00 -12.75
Koot, African, bls lb. .12 - .13½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .20 - .21
No. 2, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
No. 3, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Ginseng root, cs lb. 16.50 -17.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis lb. .27 - —
renderers' 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
190 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .29½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .43
495-529 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd lb. .33½ Nom.
coaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .30½ Nom.
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- —
refined BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .46⅜- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45⅜- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .44 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .43⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43⅜- —
Glycine, USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30% dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 -20.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.80 - 2.85
powd., bxs lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. 21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .03 - —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .03½- —
white, choice, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¼- —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .03⅝- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, merium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Green, phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment 6, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - —
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .13½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .82 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bgs lb. .14 - .16
No. 3, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Manila, C, bgs lb. .31 - .33
CBB, bgs. lb. .22½- .24½
DBB, bgs. lb. .16½- .18
DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .14½- .16
ws, bgs. lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .16½- .19
nubs, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .25 - .26
dust, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs. lb. .18 - .20
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. 13 - 14
nubs, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
No 3 bgs. lb 16 17
dust, bgs. lb. .15½- .17
seeds, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .14 - —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs lb. 75 .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. 90 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. 35 .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .30 - .35
No. 2, bbls lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. .18 - .21
Kauri bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs lb 2.00 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .40
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .14 - .22
tears, cs lb. .25 - .30

Unlimited Capabilities

The Magi of old were held in great esteem because they were thought to have unlimited powers over all the forces of nature. They were the "good" magicians. Their opposites, sorcerers who practiced black magic, were believed to have power only over the forces of evil.

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Gum, Opium—Kaolin

Gum, Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca)
Rosin (see R)
Sandarac, cks. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Scammony, cs. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Taiba, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs ..... lb. 2.85 - 2.90
No. 2, cs ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powdered, USP, bbls ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs ..... lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge Kan ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald ton. 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton. 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge Iowa, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton. 14.40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse ton. 53.00 - 56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs ..... lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs ..... lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs ..... lb. .35 - .45
Hematine extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bgs ..... lb. .26 - .28
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks ..... gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works lb. 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms ..... lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., dlvd., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots works ..... kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots. oz. 13.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots. ... oz. 10.50 -13.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls ..... lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots ..... oz. 29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots ..... oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots ... bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Niagara Falls lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85%, same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydroturamide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP bbls. dlvd lb. 03¾ - .05
35%, cbys., dlvd ..... lb. .21 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .208 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .213 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .201 - —
Hydroquinone, photogrd., bbls. dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .77 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .78 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ..... lb. 5.35 - 5.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots ..... oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 12.00 -13.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .36
Leaves, bgs ..... lb. .50 - .51

I

Iceland moss, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms ..... lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indol, CP, bots ..... lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd ..... lb 4.50 - 4.75
bots., dlvd ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ..... lb 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars. lb. 2.80 - 2.82
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms. lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 8.25
Beta, cns ..... lb 4.30 -11.25
Methyl, dms., cns ..... lb. 4.05 - 4.65
Ipecac root, bgs ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.00
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP, IX, cbys ..... lb. .16 - —
djns. ..... lb 17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots ..... lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indus., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 -10.75
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms ..... lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate NF powd lb 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs. ..... lb 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms ..... lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. 78 - 81
Reduced, NF, kgs ..... lb. .85 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .38 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 34.75 -40.75
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms ..... lb. .09½ - .10
Iron hy hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, N.F., gran., dms lb. .55 - .60
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25½ - .28¼
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28¼
Isoborneol, cns ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns ..... lb. .65 - .95
Formate, dms. ..... lb 80 - —
Propionate, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .75 - .97
solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., works ..... lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works ... lb. .50 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.95
Isoniazid, bulk, powder, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 30.00 -32.00
smaller lots ..... kilo. 30.00 -32.00
Isopentane, dms., works ..... lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Mono-, Di- or Tri-)
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Isoquinolin, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .38 - .48
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .45 - .55
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .22
Tar, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .50

K

Kamala, powd., cns ..... lb. .60 - .65
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .03 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms ..... lb. .15 - .18½

ANIMAL EXTRACTS

FOR THE
PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY
IMPORTED FROM
MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

The animal extracts produced in the Montevideo, Uruguay plant of Industrias Bio-Quimicas Reunidas S.A. are products on which you can rely. They conform accurately and faithfully to their stated contents and grades and to USP and other governmental standards. Here advanced laboratory studies, skilled production techniques and the highest standards of sanitation are routine. Yet unflagging care is constantly exercised to guard the correctness of the formula of every shipment. Order with confidence! Write for our newest price list.

- HL Heparin Sodium Salt USP
- HD Heparin Crude
- Liver Extract Solutions, USP, Injectable, Refined, Painless
- FA Whole Liver Extract
- FE Liver Fraction 1
- FM Liver Fraction 2
- FD Liver with Stomach
- FU Liquid Extract of Liver
- FH Whole proteolyzed liver extract
- FP High Vacuum dried liver powder
- FR Whole Liver Substance powder
- OP Ovarian Substance powder
- CP Cerebrine
- VR Peptones
- EA Whole Spleen Extract
- KP Stomach powder (pork)
- SP Suprarenal Vacuum dried powder
- GP Orchitin
- TG Super-Iodinated fraction thyroglobulin
- TE Thyroidin
- Insulin

Laboratory, Uruguay plant

H. R. JACOBY, Inc.
150 Broadway New York 38, N. Y.
Exclusive U.S. Agents for
INDUSTRIAS BIO-QUIMICAS REUNIDAS, S.A.
Montevideo, Uruguay

Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks, gal.	.03875-	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal.	.144 -	.148
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks, gal.	.0970-	.1015
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal.	.1025-	.1073
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal.	.0875-	.005
Penn, Western, 43 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal.	.1123-	.1193
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb.	.08 -	.09

L

Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb.	1.70 -	1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works..lb.	.38½-	.48½
USP, anhydrous, dms., works..lb.	.35½-	.36½
hydrous, dms., works.....lb.	.34½-	.35½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb.	.1070-	—
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb.	.20 -	.25
Laurel berries, bgs.....lb.	.25 -	.26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb.	.09 -	.10
Portuguese, bls.....lb.	.10 -	.10½
Turkish, bls.....lb.	.14	Nom.
Yugoslavian, bls.....lb.	.09 -	.09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald..lb.	.72 -	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb.	1.00 -	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb.	.55 -	.60
ordinary, bls.....lb.	.16 -	.20
select, bls.....lb.	.90 -	—
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb.	.22 -	—
gran. bbls.....lb.	.23 -	—
powd., bbls.....lb.	.23 -	—
NF cryst., gran., powd.....lb.	.31 -	.32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more..lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb.	.28½-	—
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb.	.41½-	—
l.c.l.....lb.	.42½-	—
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l. works.....lb.	.15 -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).		
Chloride dms.....lb.	.45 -	—
Iodide, NF, V jars.....lb.	3.82 -	—
Linoleate fused 26.5% dms lb.	.32½-	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.....lb.	.13 -	—
St. Louis.....lb.	.1280-	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb.	.34¼-	—
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb.	.34¾-	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis, lb.	.35¼-	—
200-2,000 lbs., same basis.lb.	.35¾-	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.		
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb.	.1416-	—
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb.	.1515-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd..lb.	.17¼-	—
24% Pb. dms., dlvd.....lb.	.23¼-	—
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd....lb.	.30½-	—
Nitrate, bbls.....lb.	.22¼-	—
Oleate fused bbls.....lb.	.29¾-	—
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works..lb.	.32¾-	—
60% PbO dms. works lb.	.31¾-	—
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb.	.45 -	.47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb.	.41 -	—
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb.	.15¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.16¾-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17 -	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.17¼-	—
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd..lb.	.28½-	—
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb.	.46 -	—
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots.....lb.	.54 -	—
precip., bbls., c.l.....lb.	.39 -	—
ton lots.....lb.	.40 -	—
less ton lots.....lb.	.41 -	—
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead white; basic sulphate).		
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms..lb.	.15 -	—
24% Pb, dms.....lb.	.20 -	—
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.16¼-	—
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb.	.14¾-	.17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15¾-	.18
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15 -	—
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms. non-ret., c.l., works. lb.	.15½-	.16
l.c.l., same basis ....lb.	.16½-	.19
unbleached c.l., same basis lb.	.14½-	.15
l.c.l., same basis ....lb.	.16 -	.18
Lemon peel, bls .....lb.	.20 -	.26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb	12.25	-15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns ....lb.	.21¼	.40
powd., bbls.....lb.	.31¾-	.50
Root, bls.....lb.	.05½-	.08
5-lb. bundles, cs .....lb.	.50 -	.55
powd., bbls.....lb.	.11 -	.13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, ogs., c.l., works lb.	.05¼-	.06½
Lime, agricultural bulk, works ton.	14.50 -	—
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble bulk, Adams, Mass.ton.	12.50 -	—
Annville, Pa .....ton.	11.50 -	—
Austin, Texas.....ton.	9.50 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa. .....ton.	11.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y .....ton.	14.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa ..ton.	11.50 -	—
Duluth, Minn. .....ton.	12.50 -	—
El Paso, Texas .....ton.	14.00 -	—
Farnams, Mass .....ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.	12.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo .....ton.	10.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala .....ton.	10.25 -	—
Kimballton, Va .....ton.	10.25 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn ....ton.	10.50 -	—
Lee, Mass .....ton.	12.50 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.	10.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark .....ton.	10.00 -	—
Los Angeles, Cal ...ton.	25.10	-26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.	10.00	—
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.	11.00	—
Mosher, Mo. .....ton.	10.75 -	—
Nelson, Ariz .....ton.	14.50	-23.65
Quincy, Ill .....ton.	10.00	-13.00
Reddick, Fla .....ton.	13.50	—
Scotrock, Ala .....ton.	10.25 -	—
Springfield, Mo.....ton.	12.25 -	—
Winooski, Vt .....ton.	15.50 -	—
Woodville, Ohio .....ton.	11.50 -	—
York, Pa .....ton.	15.50 -	—
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.	15.50 -	—
Annville, Pa .....ton.	14.50 -	—
Austin, Texas .....ton.	13.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa .....ton.	14.50 -	—
Buffalo, N. Y .....ton.	16.00 -	—
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton.	14.50 -	—
Chicago, Ill .....ton.	15.00 -	—
Duluth, Minn .....ton.	14.00 -	—
El Paso, Texas.....ton.	17.50 -	—
Engle, W. Va .....ton.	14.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass .....ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.	16.50 -	—
Hannibal, Mo.....ton.	12.00 -	—
Keystone, Ala.....ton.	13.50 -	—
Kimballton, Va.....ton.	13.50 -	—
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton.	13.00 -	—
Lee, Mass .....ton.	15.50 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.	14.00 -	—
Limedale, Ark.....ton.	12.00 -	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio...ton.	13.50 -	—
McNeil, Tex .....ton.	13.00 -	—
Meneminee, Mich. ....ton.	14.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo. .....ton.	13.00 -	—
North Tazewell, Va..ton.	12.75 -	—
Quincy, Ill .....ton.	10.00	-12.00
Reddick, Fla.....ton.	16.00 -	—
Scotrock, Ala .....ton.	13.50 -	—
Springfield, Mo.....ton.	12.25 -	—
Winooski, Vt .....ton.	15.50 -	—
Woodville, Ohio .....ton.	14.50 -	—
York, Pa .....ton.	14.50 -	—
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.	17.00 -	—
Annville, Pa .....ton.	17.00 -	—
Austin, Texas.....ton.	13.00 -	—
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.	17.50 -	—
Carey, Ohio .....ton.	11.00 -	—
Duluth, Minn .....ton.	15.00 -	—
Engle, W. Va.....ton.	14.50 -	—
Farnams, Mass.....ton.	14.00 -	—
Gibsonburg, Ohio ....ton.	16.50 -	—
Keystone, Ala .....ton.	13.50 -	—
Kimballton, Va.....ton.	13.50 -	—
Lee, Mass .....ton.	17.00 -	—
Lewisburg, Ohio.....ton.	16.00 -	—
Marble Cliff, Ohio....ton.	16.00 -	—
McNeil, Tex .....ton.	16.00 -	—
Meneminee, Mich ....ton.	14.00 -	—
Mosher, Mo. .....ton.	13.00 -	—
North Tazewell, Va..ton.	12.75 -	—
Reddick, Fla .....ton.	16.00 -	—
Rockland, Me. .....ton.	10.00 -	—
Springfield, Mo.....ton.	12.25 -	—
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Scotrock, Ala..ton.	13.50 -	—
Winooski, Vt.....ton.	17.00 -	—
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.	16.50 -	—
York, Pa.....ton.	15.50 -	—
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).		
Limestone, grd., bgs., works....ton.	3.50 -	4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms..lb.	5.35 -	6.00
ex lignaloe wood, dms.....lb.	6.75 -	7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms..lb.	5.45 -	5.90
96-98%, dms .....lb.	6.05 -	7.10
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb.	4.35 -	5.05
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works..lb.	2.20 -	—
dms., dealers, dms.....lb.	2.10 -	—
99%, tech., dealers, dms., works. lb.	2.75 -	3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb.	.34 -	.35
without leaves, bls .....lb.	.40 -	.41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills..ton.	66.50	-67.00
extracted, 36%, same basis..ton.	64.50	-65.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb.	.14¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.15¾-	—
Lithium benzoate dms .....lb.	1.65 -	1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb.	2.10 -	2.75
Carbonate, tech., dms.....lb.	.80 -	1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms.....lb.	.95 -	1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs...lb.	1.05 -	1.40
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	1.85 -	2.00
Hydride powd., dms., works lb.	12.00	-14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms..lb.	.91 -	1.05
Salicylate, dms..... .....lb.	1.60 -	1.70

Kerosene—Magnesia

Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb.	.08¼-	.08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.11 -	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Liverwort leaves, bls .....lb.	.65 -	.66
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb.	.38 -	.40
Leaves, NF .....lb	.75	.76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.	33.00	-34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb.	.41 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l .....lb.	.39 -	—
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb.	.20 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb.	.19 -	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb.	.18½-	—
solid, No. 2.....lb.	.35 -	—
Lovage root, imported, bls .....lb.	.65 -	.73
Lupulin, tins .....lb	1.95 -	2.00
Lycopodium, cs .....lb.	1.40 -	1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo	145.00	-149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb.	1.05 -	—
West Indian, No. 1, bls.....lb.	.88 -	—
broken, cs .....lb.	.70 -	.72
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb.	.32 -	.34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb.	.31 -	—
USP, light, ctns.....lb.	.34 -	.36
heavy, bbls. .....lb.	.36 -	.38

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Magnesite—Methylcellulose

Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton 38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½-
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N J except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county. Pa Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump., 25-98%, drums, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ton 50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ton 49.00 - 51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .45 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —

Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cs. lb. .38 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 Nom.
blue, bls lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Mandrake root, bls lb. .29 - .30
Manganese acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton 86.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton 91.50 - —
dms., works ton 94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.86 - 1.96
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .33¼- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd., East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots lb. .39 - —
less ton lots lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ton 82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton 87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .21¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 33% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 79.00 -80.00
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 58.50 -60.00
Manna flake, large, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Bohemian, bls. lb. .22 - .24
Chilean, bls. lb. .19 - .19½
French, bls. lb. .26 - .27
Peruvian, bls. lb. .19 - .19½
Matico leaves, bls. lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
less than 500-lb. lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.00 - —
Japanese, cs. lb. 7.50 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 4.95 - —

Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., nn. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - .35
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - .37
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - .43½
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - .45½
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.72 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), tech. (see Red, mercury oxide), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol, distilled, dms., ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
Metachloroanilin, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.

synthetic, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, dlvd. gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. within established whse. delivery zone gal. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .72½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.60
extra, cns. lb. 2.65 - 4.45
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle., W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. .98 - —
Methylal, refined, 97%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
tech., 92%, dms., c.l., works gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .90 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .87
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .85

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Now in operation . . . a new automatic kiln, *entirely variable* for operating speed and temperature, giving you calcined magnesite of exactly the right granule size and chemical reactivity for your particular application.

The new kiln, recently installed at Michigan Chemical's Saint Louis, Michigan, plant will produce hardburned magnesite with more than 97% magnesium oxide content and low ignition loss for high temperature refractories. It will also turn out lightburned magnesite of such physical state and density it can be handled in hoses like water for ultimate speed in compounding.

For a fast and dependable supply of magnesia, "custom produced" to *your* specifications, contact Michigan Chemical Corporation at once.

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Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.23 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - .14½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylheptincarbonate, bots. lb. 35.00 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.15
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb dms., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., biotite, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08½ - —
wet-ground, biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12 - .14
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .14½ - .16½
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.3¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
Edible milk sugar in fib dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼ - —
USP milk sugar in bgs. 1c. lower
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap teed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10¼ - .11
New York gal. .12½ - —
Molybdenum metal 57% Mo powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works, basis Mo content lb. 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 55¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb .10½ - .11½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaminonaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .83 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .30¼ - —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .52 .56
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .80 —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½ - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l. works, basis 100%, lb. .35 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .35½ .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine cns oz. 12.40 12.60
Acetate, anhyd. cns oz 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Sulphate USP cns oz. 9.90 10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 2.00 2.05
Leaves, bls lb. .18 - .21
Musa natural Ionquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.40 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.55 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.50 - —
xylol, 100 lb. lots, fib. dms lb 1.50 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.55 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.70 - —
Mustard seed Calif brown bgs., f.o.b source lb. 12 —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½ - .12
German, yellow, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Japanese yellow bgs lb .10 - .10¼
Montana, brown, bgs., Sept.-Oct., f.o.b. source lb. .07 - —
oriental, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .05½ - —
yellow, bgs., Sept.-Oct., source lb. .08¾ - —

Myrobalans, J1, ord. bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 46.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 - 66.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 53% tannin, ex dock plus duty lb. .07¼ - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625 - —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0675 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .035 - .039
refined, dom., industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½ - —
cs., 50 lbs. c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib, dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .68½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .36 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½ - .37
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 500-lb. dms., manufacturers, frt. alld lb. .925 - —
50-lb., dms., dealers, frt. alld. lb. 1.11 - —
10-lb. tins, 6 to a case, dealers, frt. alld., on 200 lbs. lb. 1.20 - —
Niger seed, bgs., afloat lb. .11¼ - .11¾
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½ - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½ - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45

Methylene—Nux Vomica

Nitrocellulose spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 46 .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb .44 —
l.c.l. same basis lb 43 .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane dms dlvd E of Rockies lb .25 —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 123.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .23¼ - —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼ —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾ —
tanks, works lb. .32¼ —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 —
Chinese, bgs lb. .36 Nom.
Istrian bgs lb .31 —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs lb. .32½ - .33
shrivels, bgs lb. .31½ - .32
West Indian, bgs lb. .26 - .26¼
Nux vomica, bls lb. .06 .10
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .12 - .14

Vulcanization Accelerators
In the manufacture of thiuram sulfide type of accelerators as well as dimethyldithiocarbamic acid metal salts.

Fungicides & Insecticides
In the manufacture of the zinc and iron salts of dimethyldithiocarbamic acid which is used in the form of its zinc and iron salts as agricultural fungicides.
In making the new systemic insecticides, such as octomethyl pyrophosphoramide.

Fuel
Internal coolant to improve the performance of reciprocating engines.

Dyes, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals
In the synthesis of caffeine, aminophylline, theophylline, and vasoconstrictors.
In the manufacture of anti-malarials and long-chain quaternary ammonium compounds.

take a good look at

CSC METHYLAMINES

CSC Monomethylamine CH_3NH_2, Dimethylamine $(CH_3)_2NH$ and Trimethylamine $(CH_3)_3N$ represent the most economical source of the amine group because of their low equivalent weights and moderate prices. Look how you can put these versatile amines to work for you.

Herbicides
As a neutralizing and solubilizing agent in preparation of concentrated solutions of 2,4-D salts and mixtures of 2,4-D with 2,4,5-T.

Textiles
To improve affinity of cellulose acetate rayon for direct cotton dyes.
In the manufacture of long chain quaternary ammonium compounds for use as softeners, lubricants, and water proofing agents.

Catalysts & Accelerators
As catalysts where alkaline conditions are required for polymerization.

Polymerization Inhibitor
Inhibits polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons during distillation.
Used as a stabilizer for certain types of resins.
Used to reduce kettling of natural and synthetic rubber latexes during dipping operations.

Surface-active agents
In the manufacture of amide and sulfonated amide-type detergents and surface-active agents.

Leather
For use in unhairing hides.

Other Uses
In the manufacture of photographic chemicals, the explosive tetryl, amide-type plasticizers, and ion-exchange resins.
Useful as activators for paint and varnish removers based on chlorinated hydrocarbons.

INCREASED AVAILABILITY IN 1953! You are assured of a constant, dependable supply—whatever your requirements. Marketed anhydrous, and in aqueous solutions. Available in tank cars, compartment tank cars, 55-gallon drums, 5-gallon drums and in 1-gallon glass bottles.

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CSC
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AMMONIA • NITROPARAFFINS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Octane—Oil, Sardine

O

Octane, 100° 140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
100° C. b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks, gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Octylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25¾- —

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.40 - 3.75
NF, bots lb. 3.25 - 3.30
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Angelica root, bots lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb. 55.00 - 95.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .46
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Oil, bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 5.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 11.25 -14.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood),
Bone, dms., works lb. 65 - 70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.85
tech., cns lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Calamus, cns lb. 10.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .25 - .40
white, dms lb. .26 - .40
Cananga, native, cns lb. 11.00 -11.50
rectified, cns lb. 12.10 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 32.00 -40.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .3010- —
l.c.l. lb. .3060- —
tanks lb. .2910- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2860- —
l.c.l. lb. .2910- —
tanks lb. .2760- —
hydrogenated, bgs. lb. .3260- .3380
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .21¾- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2400- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
l.c.l. lb. .2700- —
tanks lb. .2550- —
Oil, castor, No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .2475- —
l.c.l. lb. .2525- —
tanks lb. .2375- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .16½- .17
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .22 - .22½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .45 - .75
Celery seed, bots lb. 16.50 - 21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 190.00 -260.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns, dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb. 23.00 - 60.00
leaf, cns. lb. 1.40 - 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .55 - .90
Java, true, cns lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Java-type cns. lb. .53 - 1.00
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 9.50 - 10.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, N.Y. lb. .16½- —
Pac. Coast lb. .15⅝- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .10 - .10½
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Copaiba, cns lb 2.00 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 17.00 -23.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06½- —
refined, dms. lb. .19½- .20
tanks lb. .17¾- —
Costus, bots oz. 12.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .14¾ Nom.
Valley lb. .14¾ Nom.
Texas lb. .14¼ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .02¾- —
Oil, cottonseed, crude, raw, 50% tanks, same basis lb. .01¼- —
salad, dms. lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks lb. .77¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.25
Cumin, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Cypress, bots lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 2.80 - —
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots lb. 4.00 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms lb. .70 - 1.00
80-90%, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms lb. .1410- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1610- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1260- —
tanks lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12¼
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12¼
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
100,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
200,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
400,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15
500,000 A units per gm. dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .15

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.00 -10.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb. 10.00 -11.00
Bourbon, cns lb. 9.75 -11.75
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, dms lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .11¼- .11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .12½- .13
prime, burning, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hemlock cns lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.25
twice rectified, bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 3.00 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns lb. 5.25 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.35
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Messina, cns lb. 5.85 - 9.00
terpeneless, bots lb. 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.45
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.10 - 6.85
West Indian, cns lb. 6.60 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.85 - 9.50
terpeneless, bots lb. 45.00 -90.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1770- —
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1500- .1520
New York lb. .1625- .1645
tankwagon, N. Y. lb. .1655- .1675
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 4.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 3.00 - 5.35
Italian, cns lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .07½ Nom.
Gulf ports lb. .07½ Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms lb. .16½- .16¾
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, cold test, dms lb. .33 - .34
20°, dms. lb. .32 - .33
30° dms. lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots lb. 190.00 - —
petale, bots lb. 40.00 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .25 - .25½
tankcars lb. .23¼ - .23½
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .13 - .13½
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 2.25 - —
edible, dms., duty paid lb. 2.75 - 2.80
foots, dms. lb. .15 - .15¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Messina, cns lb. 3.85 - 4.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.00
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb. 135.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Palm, clarif., dms lb. .1190- .1400
Palmarosa, cns lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Palm kernel, in bond, tanks lb. .16¾- —
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 7.00 - 8.25
Peach, kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .22½- —
refined, dms. lb. .27¾- .28
tanks lb. .26¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.75
redist. USP, dms lb. 5.75 - 7.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms lb. 4.75 - 5.75
leaf, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.00
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. gal. .76½- —
ex whse gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .143 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .17¼- .17⅛
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice, bran, clarif., dms lb. .16½- .17
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14 - .14½
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz. 55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
USP, cns., dms lb. .80 - .95
Rue, bots lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Sage, clary, bots lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 6.75 - 7.50
Spanish cns lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 9.75 -11.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.

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Produced by
Exchange Lemon Products Co.
Corona, California

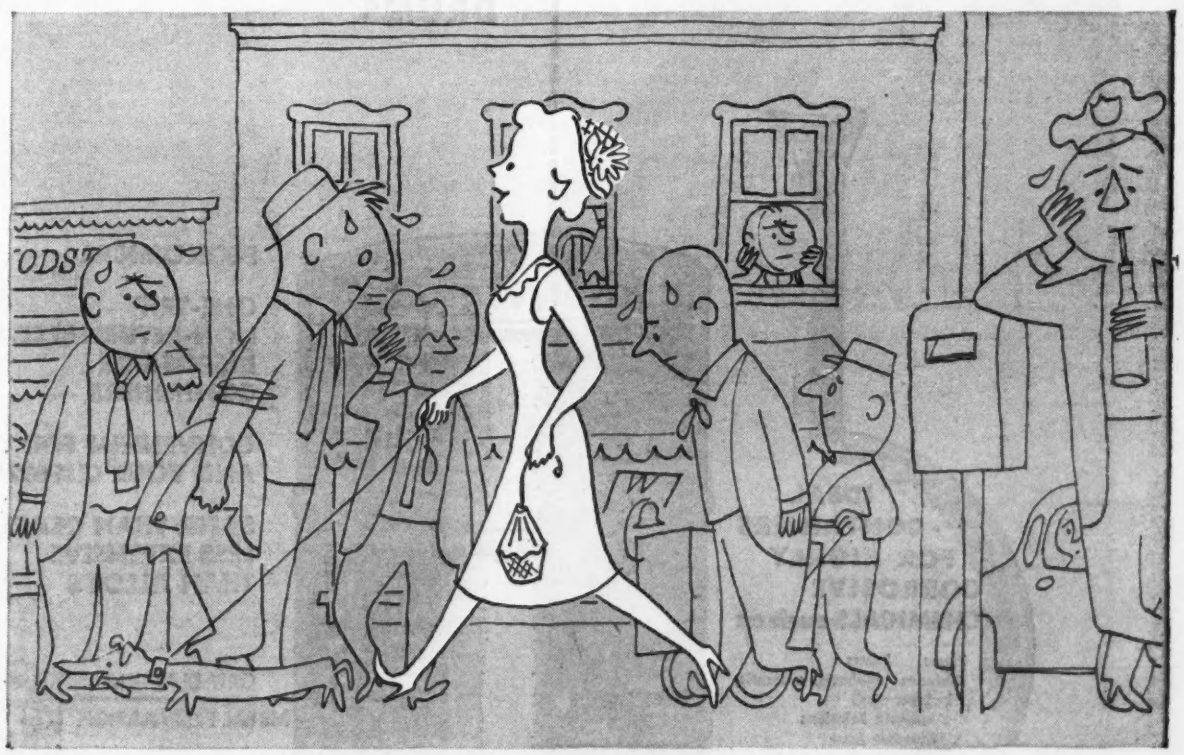
Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Oil, sassafras, artificial, dms.	lb.	.48	.70
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.75	2.25
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	—
Savory, cns	lb.	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.36	.57
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	33.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.11⅞	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y.	lb.	.06⅝	Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.02¾	—
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16⅝	.16⅞
tanks	lb.	.14⅝	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16½	.16⅝
tanks	lb.	.14½	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.16⅝	.17
tanks	lb.	.14¾	.14⅞
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	8.25	9.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1420	.1470
tankcars	lb.	.1270	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1300	.1350
tankcars	lb.	.1150	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	9.50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.00	3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.02¼	.02½
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	.07¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½	.07½
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	.06
Tallow, acidless, dms.	lb.	.11	.11½
Tansy, dms	lb	8.25	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.44	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.50½	—
whse.	lb.	.0678	—
tanks, works	gal.	.35	—
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms. extra, works, South	gal.	.90	—
whse N.Y.C.	gal.	1.00	—
Tar acid (see T).			
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70	3.75
white cns	lb	2.25	4.00
tech., white, cns	lb.	.40	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.28½	—
mills	lb.	.27½	—
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.20	.45
Veviter, Bourbon, cns	lb.	19.00	21.50
Haitian, cns	lb.	15.00	22.50
Java, cns	lb.	25.00	35.00
Wheat germ 5-gal. dms	gal.	44.00	13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.51¼	.54½
l.c.l.	gal.	.56½	.57½
65-75 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.52½	.55½
l.c.l.	gal.	.57½	.58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.53½	.56½
l.c.l.	gal.	.58½	.59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.59½	.62½
l.c.l.	gal.	.64½	.65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.66	.68½
l.c.l.	gal.	.71	.71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.69½	.73
l.c.l.	gal.	74½	76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.72½	.75
l.c.l.	gal.	.77½	.78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l.	gal.	.77	.80
l.c.l.	gal.	.83	.85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	7.15	14.50
Southern, cns	lb.	3.20	19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, cns	lb.	8.25	9.50
Wormwood, cns	lb.	5.65	6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb	18.00	30.00
extra, bots	lb.	30.00	40.00
Madagascar bots	lb	No stocks	
Oleostearin, bbls.	lb.	.08	.08¼
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works	ton.	10.00	—
paper, bgs, c.l., works	ton.	12.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.20	19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	21.90
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.65	21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.20	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Iowa, and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.31	—
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.30	—
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.1910	—
Molybdated, bbls	lb.	.44	—
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs	lb.	1.15	—
Persian, bbls	lb.	.65	—
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.55	.56
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb.	.12	.14
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
Oregano, Italian, bgs.	lb.	.24	Nom.
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.35	Nom.
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.18½	.19
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.29	.30
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.35	.38
Verona, bls.	lb.	.17	.18
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb.	.22	.23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Orthoanisidin bbls	lb.	.58	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.70	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.72	—
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.20	—
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms. dlvd	lb.	.86	—
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	—
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.173	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.176	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
25-29°C., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.153	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.156	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.140	—
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¼	.13¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	.14¼
tanks, same basis	lb	.09¾	.11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (See IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50	.56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	.21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	—
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works	lb.	.94	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
Orthophenetidin dms., works	lb.	1.00	—
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works.	lb.	.20	.44
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.41¾	—
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	—
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).			
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	6.00	—
not extract, powdered, 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	4.35	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.75	—
Pancreatin, USP bots	lb.	2.50	3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo.	90.00	—
Papain, powdered, African, fib. dms.	lb.	6.50	7.50
Ceylon, ordinary, fib. dms.	lb.	5.00	5.50
white, fib. dms.	lb.	6.50	7.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz., lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.	lb.	.27	.28
Czech, bgs.	lb.	.34	.35
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.24	.25
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.42	.46
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.97	—
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.97	.98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss	lb.	.75	—
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	1.33	1.36
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.73	.32
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.51	—
Methylether, cns	lb.	2.15	2.50
Paracymene, dms., 50-gal. lots or more, works	gal.	2.50	—
smaller lots	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb. lots	lb.	.53	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP X, fib dms., c.l.	lb.	.198	—
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208	—
Paraffin crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.053	—
fully refined 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., rfy	lb.	.0745	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0745	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0755	—
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns c.l., 7-10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher			
Paraformaldehyde tech., 91%, powd., bgs. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1385	.1650
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1485	.1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1200	.1500
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.48½	.50½
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.51½	.53½
Paranitrochlorobenzene, bgs., works	lb.	.26	.27
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt equald.	lb.	.50	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt alld	lb	36	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	1.00	—

When she makes it a rule to look cool



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Women are smart in the summer. They are ladies of quality. They find relief from summer sultriness in quality toiletries.

Fine cologne is a summer stand-by. It picks up and perks up her spirits. Even on the most drooping days, cologne keeps her "fresh at four."

A woman knows, too, that summer really tests a perfume. She likes the fine freshness of floral scents. She knows that a summer evening needs a perfume of subtle lightness.

Norda creates fine perfume compounds that are wonderfully right for summer.

They are the basis for outstanding successes among the quality perfumes, colognes, and other toiletries most popular every summer.

Norda was the first ever to tell you, repeatedly, that good scents mean good sales. Send for samples that will convince you of Norda quality.

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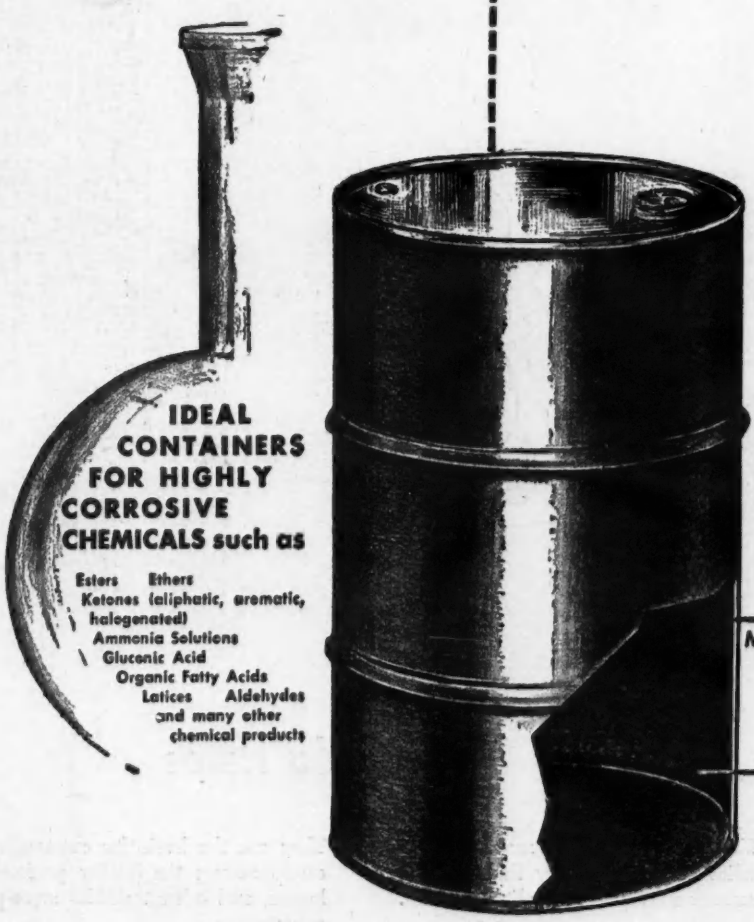
Paraphenylenediamine—Phenolphthalein

Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	- —
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	- 1.35
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins	lb.	.53	- .59
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Para-tertiary-amylphenol, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.25	- —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.64	- .66
powd. bbls., works	lb.	.70	- —
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	- —
Paratoluidin flake, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.64	- —
solid, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.60	- .61
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.36	- .40
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	- .53
Passion flower herb, bls	lb	.25	- .28
Peanut meal, 45%, old proc., sacked, mills	ton.	67.00	-76.00
solvent, same basis	ton.	65.00	-66.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb	2.05	- 2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.50	- —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	- —
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	- —
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.09	- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb	.45	- .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .28
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- .36
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal	12	- .13½
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb.	1.44	- —
red, Carolina, long, bgs	lb.	.44	- .45
Gondar, bgs.	lb.	.22	- .23
Japanese hontakas, bgs.	lb.	.44	- .45
birdseyes, bgs., afloat	lb.	.64	- —
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	.48	Nom.
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .32
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.28	- .29
Unganda, bgs	lb.	.36½	Nom.
Zanzibar, bgs	lb.	.44	- .45
white, bgs	lb.	1.44	- 1.45
Peppermint leaves, USP, bls., dms	lb	.65	- .66
imported, bls.	lb	1.05	Nom.
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000, bulk	lb.	3.75	- 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾-	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½-	—
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.30	- 1.65
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.04¾-	.05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½-	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06	- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¾-	.05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¾-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¾-	.04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06¾-	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅝-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05½-	.06
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05¾-	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞-	.08
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09⅛-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅜-	.06⅛
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05	- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06⅛-	—
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.05⅜-	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	- 3.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	- 2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	- 2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	- 2.755
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	- 2.65
Penna., lower field	bbl.	3.91	- —
Upper field	bbl.	4.40	- —
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	- —
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	- 2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	- 2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	- 2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	- 2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	- 2.65
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.80	- 2.10
eastern, tanks, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.16	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.17	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.08	- —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.05	- —
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.13	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.11	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.13	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.17	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.14	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.08	- —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.1025-	.133
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925-	.1025
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08375-	—
No. 3	gal.	.08	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.0925-	.0975
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0775-	.0875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.0725-	.0775
range	gal.	.0875-	—
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1	gal.	.1075-	.1135
No. 2	gal.	.1075-	.1120
No. 3	gal.	.1025-	.1050
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225° F., b.r., tankwagon, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles,	gal.	.183	- —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	- —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125-	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125-	.12375
Mineral spirits, regular, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.174	- —
East coast, tanks N.J. N.Y.	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.155	- —
Boston	gal.	.165	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.185	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.165	- .17
Philadelphia	gal.	.155	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Providence	gal.	.165	- —
Rochester	gal.	.20	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Washington D C	gal.	.195	- —
specially refined, tanks, f.o.b. Watson, Calif.	gal.	.244	- —
f.o.b. Borgentown, Tex.,	gal.	.24	- —
f.o.b. Houston, Texas,	gal.	.24	- —
f.o.b. Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
tank transport, f.o.b. Carteret, N. J	gal.	.336	- —
tankwagon, N. Y. and N. J	gal.	.37	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- .17
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	- .1425
high-solvency, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast	gal.	.25½-	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	- —
49°C, m.a.p., tank, same basis	gal.	.32	- —
26-27 C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .31
300-400 b.r., 28°-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34¼-	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½-	—
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'd California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles	gal.	.168	- —
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.174	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.173	- —
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.174	- —
East coast N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	- —
Newark	gal.	.185	- —
New York	gal.	.185	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.21	- —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.173	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875-	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.173	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375-	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.14	- .15
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.18	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- .17
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Sulphonate, oil soluble, 70%, sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850-	—
oil-soluble, 60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works.	lb.	.175	- .20
l.c.l., works	lb.	.185	- .202
tanks, works	lb.	.145	- .185
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works	lb.	.155	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.165	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.125	- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	- —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	4.00	- —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
tanks	lb.	.17½-	.18
ret dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	.18
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18	- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	- 1.17

CUSTOM-COATED

CHEMICAL RESISTANT DRUMS



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over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see SaloD			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	—
less than 250-lb. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.41	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.70	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots.		1.35	1.95
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	4.05	4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb.	4.75	—
purified, bots., works	lb.	5.12	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methyl-phenylpyrazolone).			
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	17.00	17.25
tech., fib., dms works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls. works	lb.	27½	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports	ton.	45.00	—
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.88	—
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.48	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.48	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	7.48	—
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines	short ton.	5.15	—
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines	short ton.	5.35	—
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines	short ton	5.70	—
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher.			
Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., dms.	lb.	.46	.47
yellow, cns., works	lb.	.44	.45
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.48	.50
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.17	—
Pentasulphide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.11½	—
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	.13½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.16½	—
dms., export	lb.	.29	—
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	.36
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.17	—
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23	—
	lb.	.21½	—
Phthalic anhydride in bags., ½c. per pound higher.			
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms. works, frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms.,	lb.	5.00	5.50
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.16	.17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	5.25	—
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	5.10	—
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.21	.21½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works	lb.	.0511	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0568	—
whse.	lb.	.0678	—
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	2.95	Nom.
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Co-dextro, bots	kilo.	8.00	8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	2.90	3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb	5.00	5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.20	4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc. c.l., l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	9.80	10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works	ton.	41.20	42.09
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.02½	.03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South	100 lbs.	7.50	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05	Nom.
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.03¾	.04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	90.00	93.00
Pleurisy root, bls	lb	45	50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms	lb.	9.00	11.00
Pokeroot, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.43	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.45	—
	lb.	.45	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	.50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works	lb.	.43	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.			
smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	.50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld.	lb.	.35½	.36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.36	.35½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.36½	—
standard, bgs	lb.	.35½	.36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.34½	—
standard, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.33	—
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb.	.75	.76
Poppy flowers, bgs	lb.	1.20	1.25
Seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.15½	.16
Polish, bgs	lb.	.15	.15½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.13
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs	4.625	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.125	—
tanks, works	100 lbs	4.50	—
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.15	—
Potash caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.25	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.875	—
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	4.65	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.55	—
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.90	—
l.c.l., same basis, works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Potassium abietate, dms., works	lb.	.25	.28
Acetate, NF, dms	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	.15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Bromate, bbls, 1,000 lbs or more,	lb.	.50	.52
25-200-lb lots	lb.	.55	.57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.34	—
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.30	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.16¼	.18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	.11
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	.11
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works	lb.	.13	.13¾
NF, gran., dms	lb	.32	.33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.21	.23
gran., dms	lb.	.15	.17
powd., dms	lb	.24	.26
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.33½	.36
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.37½	.38½
powder, dms	lb.	.40½	.41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
less than 500-lb. lots, works	lb.	.57	—
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.32	—
Gluconate, dms	lb.	.75	.79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys	lb.	2.15	2.25
Guaiacsulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms	lb.	.32½	.33
Hypophosphite, NF, ton tots or less, fib. dms	lb	1.00	1.03
Iodide, dms	lb.	2.40	2.42
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton.		.21	—
Metabisulphite gran., dms	lb.	.20	.21
powd., dms.	lb.	.25	—
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.43	—
Trona, Cal.	unit-ton.	.53	—
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M	ton.	25.75	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., rms	lb.	.30	.32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	184.00	—
ton lots, bbls., ex whse	ton.	281.00	—
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.	ton.	266.00	—
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.			
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	.15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.22½	.23½
USP dms. works	lb.	.24¾	.30¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	.19
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	.22
Phosphate tetrabasic, bbls. works.	lb.	16½	18½
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.60	.62
yellow, dms., ton lots	lb.	.22½	—
smaller quantities	lb.	.23	—
kegs	lb	.28	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.70	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.20	—
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.50	5.65
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs	6.25	6.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	5.30
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.3, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.85	—
l.c.l., dms., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks works	100 lbs	4.50	—
32.5° Be., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.95	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.45	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.60	—
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.45	6.70
l.c.l., 5 dms., works.	100 lbs.	5.95	7.85
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.10	6.35

Potassium Silicofluoride—Red, KB Base

Potassium silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .711 - .767
Sulphate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works ton.37.25 - —
NF VII cryst. ams lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms. lb. .16½ - .17
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or less lb. .87 - .94
tech., works lb. .79 - —
Titanate, ctns. c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .12¾ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots gm. .85 - —
Acetate, bots gm. .75 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .55 Nom.
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .60 - .61
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Progesterone, UPS, 100 gms., bots. gm. 1.05 - —
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl acetate, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .135 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 m. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, ams. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0645- .095
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½ - .20½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .20½ - .21½
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17½ - .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼ - .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½ - .18½
USP, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20¼ - .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55 10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .48 - .52
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .52 .53
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03¾- .04½
Pumice, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½ - .04
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½ - —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal. 9.75 -10.50
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works gal.15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.11.00 -12.00
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald. gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works, long-ton. 3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.13.00 -13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 - —
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines ton.11.50 -12.00
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.16.75 - —
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, dms., works lb. .15 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
dense, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .11 - —
mixed colors, dms., works. lb. .11 - —
USP, bots. lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½ - .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼ - —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12½ - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .25 - .28
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.195.00 -197.00
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.13 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.17 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½ - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½ - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½ - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½ - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .56 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .50¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, basis, 100%, dms., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
powd., basis, 100%, frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. NP - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾ - —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., t.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .06 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine, toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .02¾ - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ - —
t.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½ - .28
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Vermilion, Amer. bbls lb 32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.62 - —
Watchung-type, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).

"I could see the corpsman kneeling over me. The blood plasma was running down through a tube into my arm and he said everything was going to be O.K. I was walking across an enemy mine field in Seoul when one exploded and a piece of shrapnel caught me in the leg.

" 'Got enough of that stuff?' I asked him, pointing to the blood. 'I guess we never have enough,' he said, 'but you can thank *somebody* for this pint.'

"How do you thank 'somebody' for blood? For saving your life? When I got back home, I discovered the answer at my local blood donor center. There's only *one* way to say thanks—by giving some of your own blood."

"How do you thank 'somebody' for Blood?"

Yes, all kinds of people give blood—for all kinds of reasons. But whatever *your* reason for giving blood, this you can be sure of: Whether your blood goes to a combat area, a local hospital, or for Civil Defense needs—this priceless, painless gift will some day save an American life!

Business Executives!
√Check These Questions!

If you can answer "yes" to most of them, you—and your company—are doing a needed job for the National Blood Program.

☐ Have you given your employees time off to make blood donations?
☐ Do you have a Blood Donor Honor Roll in your company?
☐ Have you set up a list of volunteers so that efficient plans can be made for scheduling donors?
☐ Have you arranged to have a Bloodmobile make regular visits?
☐ Has your management endorsed the local Blood Donor Program?
☐ Have you informed employees of your company's plan of co-operation?
☐ Was this information given through Plant Bulletin or House Magazine?
☐ Has your company given any recognition to donors?
☐ Have you conducted a Donor Pledge Campaign in your company?

Remember, as long as a *single* pint of blood may mean the difference between life and death for *any* American . . . the need for blood is *urgent!*

Give Blood Now—Call Your Red Cross Today!

National Blood Program

Choose Your Solvent FROM THIS Sovasol Chart

Commercial Name	Rubber Solvent	Lacquer Diluent		V.M. & P. Naphtha		Premium V.M.&P.	Mineral Spirits						Paint Retarder	
		Fast	Standard				Fast Drying	Stoddard Solvent			Odor-less	Safety Dry Cleaner		
Sovasol No.	1	2	3	V.M. & P.[1] Naphtha	V.M. & P.[2] Naphtha	4	80	5	5[1]	5[2]	35	140	6	6[2]
Volatility														
Distillation IBP, °F	115	150	197	211	215	250	304	315	315	308	340	365	375	362
10%, °F	145	157	204	240	236	260	309	323	321	317	352	375	391	382
50%, °F	185	163	212	265	250	274	313	335	334	328	358	381	412	404
90%, °F	220	175	224	293	274	287	324	355	355	348	376	387	441	445
Dry Point, °F	...	191	240	...	...	297	339	...	...	...	385	400	...	...
End Point, °F	250	...	...	318	316	...	...	381	383	380	...	...	462	465
Safety														
Flash Point, TCC, °F	...	...	...	...	...	60	100	103	105	103	120	144	145	146
Solvent Power														
Aniline Point, °F	123	123	109	129	131	102	144.5	115	134	135	184	147	139	150
Kauri Butanol No.	38	39	45	38	38	46	33	41	38	38	26	32	34	31
Weight														
Gravity, °API	66.5	67.0	57.0	55.5	58.0	50.5	54.8	46.5	49.0	50.5	55.5	47.0	42.0	45.5
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F.	.7146	.7128	.7507	.7567	.7467	.7775	.7595	.7949	.7839	.7775	.7567	.7927	.8155	.7994
Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F	5.95	5.93	6.25	6.30	6.22	6.47	6.32	6.62	6.53	6.47	6.30	6.60	6.79	6.66
Purity	All Sovasols are water white in color or better and pass all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and are color stable.													

(1) Available from Buffalo, N. Y. refinery only.
(2) Available from Paulsboro, N. J. refinery only.

Uniform, Balanced Line Meets Your Most Exacting Needs

All Socony-Vacuum solvents give you uniform high-quality performance. They all have controlled evaporation rates, and are completely compatible with higher or lower boiling point products, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots. They're manufactured by straight-run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. Get full details from your nearest Socony-Vacuum office. Performance tells the story.

SOCONY-VACUUM
Oil Company, Incorporated
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

SOCONY-VACUUM

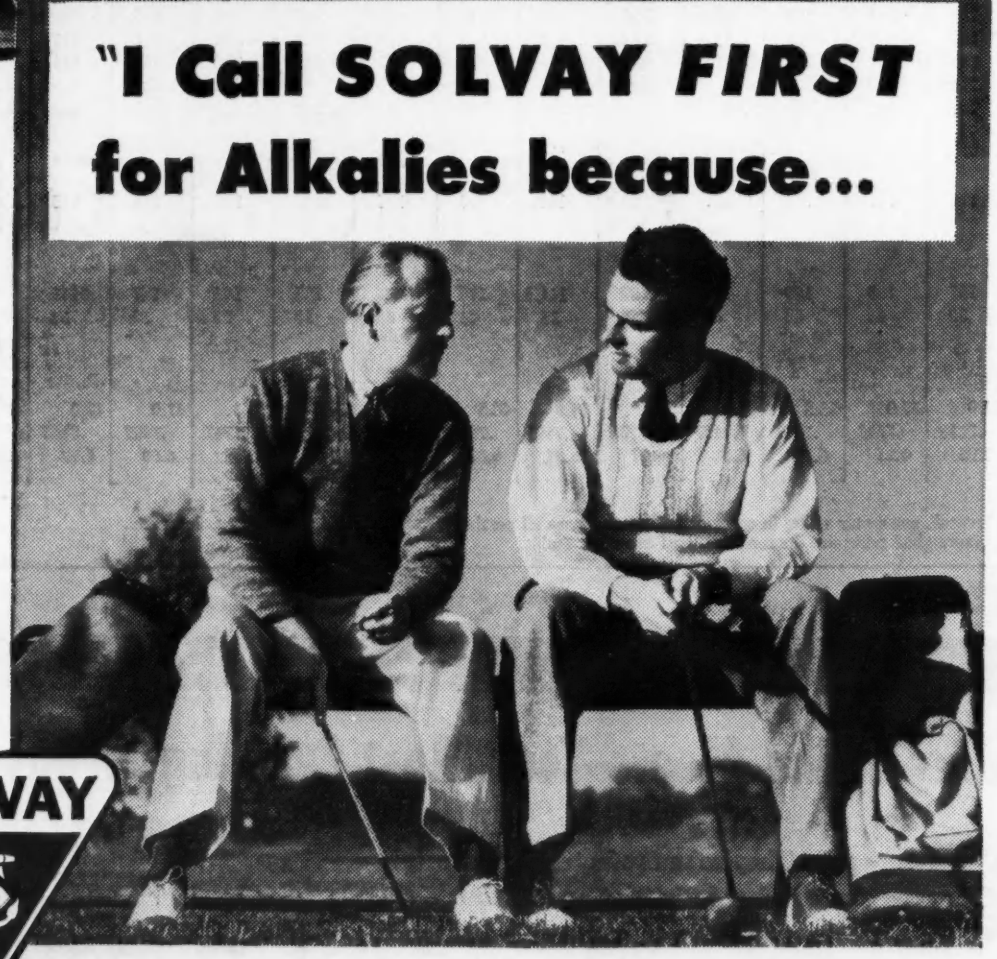
Red Precipitate, NF—Sodium Chromate

Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib dms..lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF powd., bbls lb .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder..lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works..lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works..lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms..lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs..lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb cans..lb 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs..lb. .65 - .85
powd., bbls..lb. .75 - .90
India, whole, bgs..lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls..lb. .38 - .40
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo.100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.100.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms, Cedartown, Ga..lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., c.l..lb. .32½- —
5,000-lb. lots, dms., c.l..lb. .32½- —
smaller lots..lb. .33½- .38½
Rose flowers, pale, bls..lb. .55 - .65
Rosemary flowers, bgs..lb. .95 - .96
Leaves, French, bls..lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls..lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls..lb. .09 - .09½
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works..lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works..lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone (see Tripoli)
Rue herb, bls..lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, NF, 25-kilo lots, fib, dms kilo.25.00 -30.00
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib, dms..kilo.27.50 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots, fib, dms..kilo.30.00 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls..lb. .60 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffower, Egyptian, ols..lb. .60 - .65
Saffron, Mexican bls..lb 95 .96
Spanish, USP, tins..lb.22.00 -23.50
Safrol, dms..lb. .72 - 1.20
Sage, Cretan, bls..lb. .10 - .11
Cyprus, bls..lb .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls..lb. .50 - .51
Greek, bls..lb. .10 - .11
Italian, Officinalis, bls..lb. .19 - .20
Spanish, stemless, bls..lb. .11½- .13
Syrian, bls..lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls..lb. .10 - .11
Sago flour, raw, bgs..lb. .07¾- .08
refined, bgs..lb. .09 - .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs..lb 1.05 - —
fib, dms..lb 1.07 - 1.08
Powdered salol, 25c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis..ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots..100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots..100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms..lb. .09¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .68
powd., dms..lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots..oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns..lb.76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb.76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm..lb 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls..lb. .45 - .50
Honduras bls..lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls..lb. .17 - .25
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls..lb. .35 - .42
select, bls..lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls..lb. .21 - .24
Spanish, bls..lb. .14 - .16
Saw palmetto berries, bgs..lb. .32 - .38
Scammony resin, lump, cns..lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns..lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.00 -14.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots..lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd..lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Senega root, bls..lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls..lb. .17 - .18
sifting, bgs..lb. .15 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls..lb. .18 - .20
No. 2, bls..lb. .16 - .18
No. 3, bls..lb. .13 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs..lb. .17 - .19
Pods, bls..lb. .24 - .25
Serpentaria root, bls..lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, bgs..lb. .19 - .22
natural, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
Turkish, bgs..lb. .15 Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .43 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .44 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .46 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .53 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .54 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .56 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots, 1c. per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs..lb. .30 - .32
No. 2, bgs..lb. .28 - .32
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .26 - .29
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .25 - .27
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.30.00 -40.00
Hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs..lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, 6b. dms., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .77⅞- —
1,000-oz. lots..oz. .77⅞- —
500-oz. lots..oz. .77⅞- —
100-oz. lots..oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystal, bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots..oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots..oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots..oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls..lb. .90 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls..lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls..lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls..lb. .50 - .60
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse..ton.21.00 -27.35
Sloe berries, bxs..lb. .24 .28
Smalt, black, ctns..lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns..lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls..lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls..lb. .22 - .24
crushed, bls., bbls..lb. .27 - .29
powd., bbls..lb. .30 - .35
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points..100 lbs. 2.85 4.62
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. stock points..100 lbs. 3.35 4.12
bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points..100 lbs. 2.75 4.52
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points..100 lbs. 3.25 5.02
bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. stock points..100 lbs. 4.95 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
50%, rayon type tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l. stock points..100 lbs. 4.55 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms..lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms..lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works..lb. .10 - .16¼
Alginate, refined, bbls., works..lb. .83 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works..lb. .87 - 1.30
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .29 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works..gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots..kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots..kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots..kilo.21.75 - —
1-kilo lots..kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots..kilo.22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, anhyd., bgs.,c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., frs..lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works..100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .08¾- .09¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms..lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works..lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .13 - .13¾

"I Call SOLVAY *FIRST* for Alkalies because...



SOLVAY

Soda Ash
Caustic Potash
Chlorine
Potassium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Caustic Soda
Cleaning Compounds
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Ammonium Chloride
Snowflake® Crystals

...I know I can count on Solvay to give me the services I need to operate my business smoothly. Whether I'm placing a big order, or whether I want some technical help, I always get cooperation from the folks at Solvay.

A perfect example of this is Technical Service. Through the years, Solvay has accumulated a vast store of technical information that has been put into informative booklets called Solvay Technical Service Bulletins. These bulletins are available to me whenever I need 'em. And they cost me nothing—they're free. I can also get further technical help from the Solvay Technical Service staff—fellows who are experts in individual industries.

Doing business with Solvay is convenient for me, too . . . there are thirteen sales offices in key cities where you can get courteous friendly service. And you can get prompt delivery from Solvay's three centrally-located plants and more than 200 local stock points.

Why don't you call *Solvay first* for alkalies?"

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
Houston • New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh
St. Louis • Syracuse

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .22½ - .29¼
USP XIV, gran., dms..... lb. .28 - .34
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots..lb. .178 - —
over 1,000 lbs ..... lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide ic. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾ - —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17¾ - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1165- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb 16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. ... lb. .35 - —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, monobasic, dms. c.l lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls ..... lb 1.85 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys..... lb 1.06 1.21
Hydride, dms., works..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
smaller lots, dlvd..... lb. 1.66 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms, ton lots or less lb. .95 .98
Hyposulphite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 4.25
l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 4.65 7.15
pea crystals, bgs ..... 100 lbs 4.50 —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 —
tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 6.90
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms cbys. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. 16¼- —
Laurysulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite, see sodium bisulphite
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works .ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse .. ton 124 50 -129 50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
tetrahydrate c.l. bbls., works. ton 199 50 —
Metallic, tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
bricks, bbls., works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld .... lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs 4.95 5 45
dms., c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.05 —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs 5.30 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 —
l.c.l., bgs., works ... 100 lbs 4.15 4.55
dms., c.l. works ... 100 lbs 4.20 —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 4.95
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb 75 .85
powd., anhy., dms., works....lb. .90 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls .....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works..ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk c.l. same basis ton 53 50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms ..... lb .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake, bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .1040- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 26½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26 28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms ..... lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt., equald..100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works. lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.05 - —
frt., equald .....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald.....100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb lots, works..lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald...100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo (except St. Louis); Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96° Kan. Neb W of 96°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
hydrated bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - 5.00
Silicate, liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 2.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. .90 - .95
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.90
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.55
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.55
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. works .... 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.85
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ... ton.52.50 -55.00

Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .075 - .07½
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .626 - .669
Stearate, tech. dms. works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms. works ..... lb. .70 - .75
Sulphanilate, bbls., works ... lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis, 100 lbs. 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ..... ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms ..... lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¼- —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 3.50 - —
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls ... lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l.. lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100%..ton.110.00 - —

Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works ..... lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, NF cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns. c.l. works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works .....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. frt adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E .... lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E.....lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.50 - 8.90
dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.30
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works .... lb .38 - .40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E..lb. 2.90 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE,

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Sodium-Carboxymethylcellulose—Testosterone

Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Sodium sulphs, drugs (see Sulphs name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms.,
1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .32
petroleum, 100°F., flash tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton. 67.50 - 68.00
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23¾ - —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0605 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0620 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .0635 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd. super bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .45 - .46
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .10 - 13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., spot lb. .0875 - .0950
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755 - .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Stomach substance, not USP, fib, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Stoneroot, bls lb. .67½ - .68
Storax, USP, cs lb. .85 - 2.05
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, gram. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, 5-ton lots or more, dms., works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, dms., works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .10¼ - .11
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air floated 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 - 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.25 - —
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb 4.10 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.30
Sodium, fib, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphadiazin, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powder, dms lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
micro crystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, lb. 10.65 - 11.15
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulphapyridin NF powd. bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole USP micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powder, dms lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 25.50 - 27.50
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long ton. 28.00 - 30.50
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long ton. 27.50 - 30.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½ - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, short-ton. 120.00 - —
ground, ex-dock short-ton. 120.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltc unit-ton. .86 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .86 - .89
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .91 - —
Sweet basil, imported, bgs lb. 1.35 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., cl., works lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom., ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 - 38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 30.00
l.c.l. ton. 28.00 - 35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 30.00 - 32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton. 36.00 - —
imp Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 15.25 - 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼ - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd. lb. .04½ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .04⅝ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .03⅞ - —
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .04 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .05½ - .05¾
50%, dms., c.l lb. .06¼ - .06½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .14½ - .17
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .09½ - .10
AA, bgs, ex whse lb. .09¼ - .09¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech, gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .58
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd, bbls., dms, kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib, dms lb. .60 - .62
powd., b. dms lb. .65 - .69
Terpineol - alpha (see A).
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l. South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .50
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinglycol ether dms. c.l., works. lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. .98 - —

6 reasons why

NIALK® TRICHLORethylene is your best buy for Fast, Low-Cost metal degreasing

1. **QUICK ACTING** . . . Cleans and dries in record time. And after rapid degreasing of surfaces, metal is warm, dry and ready for further processing.
2. **SAVES MONEY ON POWER** . . . Low boiling range means quick vaporization. Can be heated by gas, steam, or electricity. Produces a concentrated vapor at only 188°F.
3. **SAVES MONEY ON SOLVENT** . . . High vapor density means proper vapor level will be maintained in the degreasing machine. Result: more efficient cleaning with low solvent loss.
4. **NON-FLAMMABLE** . . . At room temperature there's no worry about fire when you take the ordinary precautions required in the handling of any chlorinated hydrocarbon.
5. **STABLE** . . . NIALK TRICHLORethylene can be used for all-purpose degreasing.
6. **ECONOMICAL** . . . Completely re-usable after distillation.

Make sure your metal parts are 100% grease-free. NIALK TRICHLORethylene leaves them clean, warm, dry, ready for immediate electroplating, painting, enameling, lacquering, rustproofing, heat treating, pickling, inspection or assembling.

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60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash • NIALK Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene • NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .12½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller, dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
t.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thalium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.00 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - —
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Theophylline anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb 44 .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.99¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 3.10 - —
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous anhyd., dms., works lb. .909 - 1.0083
Crystals, hydrous, dms., bbls., works lb. .795 - .895
Metal lb. .96½- —
Oxide, dms. lb. .97 - .98
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .964 - .984
Tetrachloride, annyd., dms., works. lb. .785 - .795
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton. 110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y ton 127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis ton 132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton 137.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns. works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher, Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Toludin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.65 - 3.85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30¼- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks, works, Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine bls lb. .60 - .65
Tonka beans, Angostura cks lb 1.75 1.90
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz tins cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
truckloads, works lb. .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
less than ton, lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .47¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .48¼- .49¼
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .40½- —
t.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51¾- .63½
t.c.l. same basis lb. .52¾- .64½
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- .14½
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- .15½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
Prices in the West 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .37¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .34½- —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .45½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l lb. .38 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .23¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).

Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .30 - .31
Haitian, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld, Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 142.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

Tetrachloroethane—Vinyl Isobutylether

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .36 - .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia, beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock, ton. 64.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
whole, tins lb. 4.50 5.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 3.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT ROCHE THIAMINE

Q. *What are the Roche thiamine products?*

A. There are two: Roche thiamine hydrochloride and Roche thiamine mononitrate. Both exceed minimum U.S.P. specifications.

Q. *For what kinds of products is Roche thiamine hydrochloride, Regular Type, intended?*

A. It is ideally suited for oral products, such as tablets, capsules, dry and liquid nutritive supplements and multivitamin preparations.

Q. *When should Roche thiamine mononitrate be used?*

A. When unusual stability problems occur in dry cereal or pharmaceutical products which are exposed to high humidity conditions in storage. It also may have advantages in certain pharmaceutical products where the pH range is above the safe level for the hydrochloride.

Q. *What about Roche thiamine hydrochloride, Ampul Type?*

A. This original Roche development is specially prepared for use in manufacturing parenteral solutions.

Q. *Can I be sure of a steady supply of Roche thiamine products?*

A. You can. Roche thiamine, always of superb quality, is made by the tons. Roche specializes in the development of vitamins and their manufacture, so you can be assured of a steady supply.

Q. *How are the Roche thiamine products packed?*

A. Roche thiamine hydrochloride, Regular Type, is packed in polyethylene bags in 1 to 25 Kg. drums. Smaller quantities in amber, screw cap bottles.

The Ampul Type is sealed under inert gas in wide mouth, screw cap bottles by the Roche G.I.G. (Gassed in Glass) process.

Q. *Why should I buy Roche vitamins?*

A. Because Roche's scientific production control assures you of uniformly highest quality. Because Roche, pioneer in vitamins by the tons, can meet your need for *any* quantity. Because Roche's research laboratories, both in the United States and abroad, are constantly working to bring you the very latest in vitamin development. Because Roche's representatives and technical personnel are always ready to work with you on solutions to your vitamin compounding and packaging problems. Because Roche has vitamin *know-how*.

Q. *What other vitamins can I get from Roche?*

A. Here is the list: various forms of vitamin A acetate and vitamin A palmitate. Ascorbic acid and sodium ascorbate. Riboflavin. Biotin. Niacin and niacinamide. Pyridoxine hydrochloride. *dl*-alpha-Tocopherol, unesterified and acetate.

CALL ROCHE FOR VITAMINS

Vitamin Division **HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.** Nutley 10, N. J.

NUtley 2-5000

Pacific Coast distributors: L. N. DUTCHER COMPANY, Los Angeles • San Francisco • Seattle • Portland • Salt Lake City

In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., 286 St. Paul Street, West, Montreal, Quebec

Vinyl Methylether—Yellow, Hansa

Vinyl methylether, cyls., works..lb. .23 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 • —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Pyridin, ret. dms., works .. lb. 1.65 • —
Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 • —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼- —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm.. 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm..1,000,000 units. .12 • —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.295.00 • —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity. gm.225.00 • —
C (see Acid, ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alpnatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots..... gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls .....lb 1.95 - 2.00
tree bark, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 • —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi. lb. 2.05 • —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi..lb. 2.15 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.103.00 -104.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 -101.00
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .1030- —
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .1030- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra..lb. .1045- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .42 • .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs.....lb. .46 • .46½
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs....lb. .57 • .58
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .58 • .59
refined, bleached, white, bricks, lb. .69 • .71
slabs .....lb. .66 • .67
yellow, bricks .....lb. .55 • .56
slabs .....lb. .54 • .55
Candelilla, crude, bgs. .....lb. .75 • .77
refined, bgs .....lb. .77 • .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs, ton lots, lb. 1.10 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.15 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.14 - 1.15
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.16 - 1.18
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.36 - 1.38
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots..lb. No stocks.
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.34 - 1.36
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African .....lb. .72 • —
Japan, bgs. .....lb. .21 • .25
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works lb. .13 • .14
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14 • .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .11½- .12½
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .24 • .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 • .26
Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 • —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 • —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .18 • —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs....lb. .31 • .32
German, crude, bgs. .....lb. .12½- .13
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .78 • .80
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. .....lb. .28 • .30
cakes, cs. .....lb. .29 • .31
Sugar cane, crude, imp..... lb. .43 • —
refined, dom., works.....lb. .75 • .80
spot ..... lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ...lb. .17 • .18
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 • —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works.... ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l..... ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l..... ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 • .07
thin, natural, bls..... lb. .17 • .19
rossed, bls..... lb. .19 • .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls..... lb. .30 • .31
Yam root, bls..... lb. .16 • .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .22 • .24
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... ton.36.00 • —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis..... ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .24 • .25
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 • .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .26 • .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .25 • —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .215 • —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .199 • —
fractions, over 7° C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.31 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.34 • —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.20 • —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l. same basis gal. 1.46 • —
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 1.49 • —
tanks, same basis..... gal. 1.35 • —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 • .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .33 • —
Birmingham district.. gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district..... gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district..... gal. .33 • —
Geneva, Utah..... gal. .25 • —
Hamilton, Ohio..... gal. .32 • —
Johnstown, Pa..... gal. .31 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y.... gal. .33 • —
Lone Star, Tex..... gal. .35 • —
Lorain, Ohio..... gal. .31 • —
Minnequa, Colo..... gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia, Pa..... gal. .33 • —
Pittsburgh district..... gal. .30 • —
Sparrows Point, Md.. gal. .33 • —
Terre Haute, Ind.... gal. .35 • —
Wyandotte, Mich..... gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O .. gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y..gal. .33 • —
Bayonne, N J..... gal. .33 • —
Baytown, Tex..... gal. .31 • —
Chicago, Ill..... gal. .33 • —
Philadelphia, Pa.... gal. .33 • —
Providence, R. I..... gal. .33 • —
Wood River, Ill.... gal. .33 • —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 • —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 • —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd.... lb. 1.91 • —
AAOT, bbls. .....lb. 2.15 • —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 • —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies..lb. 1.20 • —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .31 • —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penns., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 3c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Extra, 10 C, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.13 • —
C, pigment, bbls.....lb. 1.91 • —

3 Petrolite Waxes

ESPECIALLY DEVELOPED FOR USE IN EMULSION POLISHES

CROWN 15

Petrolite Crown 15 is highly compatible with high-melting terpene phenolic resins, allowing blends as high as 50/50, with no loss of resin compatibility in the finished emulsion. As high as 80% ammonia-soluble leveling agents can be added to base emulsions made from Crown 15, without affecting stability or shelf-life. Emulsion polishes can be made from Crown 15 and high melting-point resins without the addition of any carnauba whatsoever.

CROWN 23

When it is desired to utilize carnauba, Petrolite Crown 23 is one of the finest extenders obtainable. It has similar emulsion characteristics, with the added advantage of imparting anti-slip qualities to the final product. Crown 23 can also be used in resin-type emulsion polishes in blends up to 50% provided low melting-point terpene phenolic resins are used.

CROWN 36

Petrolite Crown 36 was developed for polish manufacturers who wished to incorporate in their emulsion a very hard, high melting point, inert wax such as CROWN 1035 (non-oxidized). Crown 36 yields a high-quality, resin-free emulsion polish formulation, at a very advantageous manufacturing cost. Emulsion polishes incorporating Crown 36 have a lustrous sheen which can be improved by buffing.

SPECIFICATIONS

Crown Wax	MP°F	Pen	Color NPA	Acid No.	Sap. No.
15	180 min.	4-6	4-5	14-16	50-60
23	180 min.	4-6	4-5	20-25	55-65
36	180 min.	5-7	5-6	30-35	75-85

PETROLITE CORPORATION
WAX DIVISION
Chrysler Building, New York 17, N. Y.
P. O. Box 390, Kilgore, Texas

Prices, samples and technical data are available on request. Shipments are F.O.B. Jersey City, Chicago, Kilgore or Los Angeles.

PW-52-5, 12-25-52

Yellow, iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05½	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.038	—
pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	4.15	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	—
Ochre (see yellow iron oxide, natural).			
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.32	.33
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works	lb.	.38	—
1,000-lb to 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate tech bbls dms, works.	lb.	.27	—
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precipitated powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00	—
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.00	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.523	—
under 1,000 lbs. works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¼	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l	lb	22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	5.25	—
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.11	—
Naphthenate (equiv 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
10% Zn dms. frt alld	lb.	.28½	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, American process lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl prices ¼c higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd. dms	lb.	.42	.49
Resinate precip., dms., frt. allo.	lb.	.26¾	—
Silicofluoride, bbls. works	lb.	.12	.13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.36	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	7.70	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	6.90	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.25	9.95
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.70
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran, dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
fluorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.80	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	9.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	9.45	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms. under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon, (G) granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03¾	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03¾	—
500 lbs to 1,999 lbs. works.	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs. works	lb	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons to c.l. works	lb.	.04¾	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs works	lb.	.04½	—
500 lbs., to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs. works	lb	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum works	lb.	.23	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices	
Hydride ens. works	lb	7.25	11.50
Nitrate dms ex whse	lb	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.44	—
5 tons works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼	—

RFC Overhauls Policy

—Continued from page 3

not require RFC assistance or, for reasons satisfactory to the procurement branch, such branch desires the particular contractor to provide the goods or services.

V-Loan Guarantee Asked

The new policy also declares that the unwillingness of the interested procurement branch to guarantee a V-loan shall be conclusive evidence that the making of the loan by the RFC would not of the Administrator be first obtained." be in the public interest. The former policy statement listed three principles to be applied to determine whether applications meet the test of public interest. Two types of loans that are automatically ineligible as not meeting this test are added under the new policy declaration.

The first addition forbids the making of loans where the direct or indirect purpose or result is to replenish working capital funds already used to pay creditors who were inaedquately secured or were in a position to sustain a loss, or to provide funds for distribution or payment to stockholders or proprietors. The second addition prohibits the approval of a loan where the applicant is or has been or is to be directly or indirectly connected or affiliated with activity conducted in violation of either local, state, or federal law or regulations.

'Surplus Labor Areas'

Loans in "surplus labor areas," authorized in a recent amendment to the former policy statement, are retained, providing the applicant's plant is located within a surplus or distressed labor area, as certified by the Department of Labor, and the applicant agrees to use the loan proceeds "solely in the production, processing, or distribution of goods or services customarily recognized as necessities as distinguished from luxuries."

Before making any future loans, the RFC will require evidence that neither "capital nor credit" is otherwise available on reasonable terms, and the new policy sets forth in detail the nature of such evidence. With respect to credit worthiness, the revised policy requires expressly that no loan be made unless there exists reasonable assurance that it can and will be repaid pursuant to its terms, and spells out certain conditions which would indicate that there would be no reasonable assurance of repayment.

In place of the statutory language covering maturity of loans, the new policy establishes a maximum maturity of five years "unless the most extenuating circumstances obtain and unless the approval of the Administrator be first obtained." Two new requirements also have been added for consideration of public agency loans. They are that the project for which the loan is sought be urgent and indispensable to the health and safety of the members of the community affected, and that no bonds or other evidence of indebtedness for such purposes will be purchased by the RFC in the absence of proof that invitations for bids were issued and no bids on reasonable terms were received. The new declaration of guiding principles, described officially as Policy Statement No. 2, has been approved by the corporation's loan policy board.

Leon Associates Moves

Leon Associates has announced its removal to new and larger quarters at 500 Fifth avenue, New York. The new telephone number is OXford 5-2612. Now affiliated with the firm are Harry N. White, Gregor H. Gardner, Warren E. Monroe, W. Gerald Skey and Rolf A. Blume, it was announced. Leon-White Enterprises, an affiliated company, is also moving to the same address.

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COMPOUND	CHEMICAL TYPE	MELTING POINT	MOISTURE	WASHED ASH	SOLUBLE ASH	FREE STEARIC ACID	FINENESS	SOLUBILITY	APPLICATIONS
Aluminum Stearate GM	Aluminum	155°C.	<1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	6.0%	95%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1-2-4-5; D-1; G-1
Aluminum Stearate R	Aluminum	145°C.	<1.0%	8.0%	0.6%	10.0%	95%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1-2-3-4-5; B-2; D-1-2 E-2; F-2; H
Aluminum Stearate V	Aluminum	100°C.	<1.0%	6.0%	0.6%	25.0%	98%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	E-2-3; F-1; G-2
Aluminum Stearate XX	Aluminum	115°C.	<1.0%	7.0%	0.5%	15.0%	95%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	F-1
Metasap 537	Aluminum	160°C.	<1.0%	10.0%	1.0%	5.0%	90%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1; E-1
Metasap 569	30% Aluminum Solution	—	—	—	—	—	———	——	A-2; D-2
Metasap 571	Aluminum	100°C.	1.0%	6.0%	1.0%	10.0%	80%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	D-2
Metasap 579	30% Aluminum Solution	—	—	—	—	—	———	——	A-2; D-2; F-2
Metavis 540	Aluminum	—	<1.0%	—	—	—	———	B*, MS*, P*	A-1
Metavis 543	Aluminum	—	<1.0%	—	—	—	———	B*, MS*, P*	A-1
Metasap 598	Aluminum	160°C.	<1.0%	9.8%	1.0%	5.0%	99%-200 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1; E-1
Barium Stearate	Barium	160°C.	0.5%	27.0%	1.0%	—	100%-200 mesh	Insoluble	A-1-3; B-1; C
Calcium Stearate	Calcium	150°C.	2.5%	9.5% ash	—	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-3; B-1-2-3; D-1-2; E-2; H
Lead Stearate	Lead	100°C.	2.0%	28.0% (Pb)	—	—	99%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-4; C
Lithium Stearate	Lithium	220°C.	<1.0%	12.5% (Crude)	—	—	95%-325 mesh	B*, MS*, P*	A-1-3; B-1; E-1
Magnesium Stearate	Magnesium	145°C.	2.5%	8.0%	0.6%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-3; D-3; H
Zinc Stearate	Zinc	115°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Zinc Stearate USP	Zinc	119°C.	<0.5%	15.0%	0.3%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-1-4; E-3; F-1
Metasap 546	Zinc	118°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.3%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	B-4
Metasap 574-A	Zinc	118°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Metasap 576	Zinc	117°C.	<0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	—	100%-325 mesh	Insoluble	A-2; B-1-4; C; E-3; F-1; H
Aluminum Palmitate	Aluminum	—	—	—	—	—	———	——	A-2-5; D-2; G-1
Zinc Palmitate	Zinc	—	—	—	—	—	———	——	F-1; G-1

*Solubility Key: B-Benzol, MS-Mineral Spirits, P-Paraffin Oil, *-Gels.*

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4. waxes
5. printing inks

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1. plastics (powders)
2. wire drawing compounds
3. pharmaceuticals (tablets)
4. rubber tubes & sheeting

(C) for **STABILIZING** vinyl resins

(D) for **Imparting WATER REPELLENCY** to
1. textiles
2. building materials
3. hygroscopic powders

(E) to retain **TRANSPARENCY** in
1. greases
2. waterproofing materials
3. lacquers and varnishes

(F) for **FLATTING**
1. lacquers and varnishes
2. paints

(G) for **SUSPENSION** of
1. pigments
2. graphite

(H) as **BINDERS** in powder metallurgy

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Public Relations Opportunity

The purpose of the recent chemical industry session of the Industrial Council at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute was well stated to be the development of acquaintance and understanding. That purpose has a mutual application to the educational groups which the session included, as well as to the industry. It was evident in many ways that the council's method is an excellent one—for the overall information of both groups. The work to which it was directed, that is, the development of public relations for the industry, must best be undertaken by individual companies in their communities. Public relations, like employment relations, cannot be properly essayed or satisfactorily attained by an industry-wide method.

The value of the school teacher as a public relations liaison assistant for any industrial concern cannot be overestimated. The need for better public relations on the part of every industrial concern and every industrial group, yes, for industry as a whole, is obvious to any capable observer. To attain the desirable, yes, necessary, improvement, mutual understanding and acquaintance are most necessary. Because of their curiosity and their characteristic avidity to tell at home what they hear in school, school children offer the best medium available for the promotion of those necessary relations.

The school teachers, most of them engaged with the social studies, who participated in the RPI session were clearly inclined to welcome opportunities to add greater practicality to their teaching by being enabled to disseminate actual, realistic information about an industry so broadly related with the supplying of public needs as is the chemical industry. They know that it is an industry which offers endless interest for the curious because of the variety and versatility of its activities. Hence, they know that their pupils would be most attentive to the information which they might be able to give. It is clear that the chemical industry could find no better medium for the transmission of its messages on matters on which the public should have more and better information.

It must be understood that the development of desirable public relations is not a selling job. It is a matter of old-fashioned neighborly swapping, involving the exchange of good deeds—including good services by way of good products—for goodwill. It is in no way a matter of words beyond the necessity of communication. And that communication can best be done by word of mouth provided by those who want to tell what they know and what they think about a business organization. The value of what they say will, of course, depend on what they know and what they think. The nature of that, of course, will depend on the extent and nature of their information—and on the manner in which it is acquired, that, in turn, being a matter of personal service, of human relations, deriving fundamentally from those who are in a position of acquaintance and understanding to be accepted as having knowledge of that of which they speak.

Public relations begin with personnel relations. They spread through families and friends so that it is necessary that whatever is supplied to school teachers for the information of their pupils be closely and completely geared with that which comes into their homes by way of the other channels. That is one of the main reasons why the development of public relations is more a matter of listening than of saying.

It is to be hoped that the recognition of the usefulness of the schools of its community in the public relations endeavors of a chemical company which could be got at the Industrial Council session will be passed along such channels as will spread it to every member of the industry. Along with that must, of course, go the lessons of the session with reference to how that usefulness can be enlisted. And then must come action for its development and its application. The opportunity is there for all to see—and for all to make use of. It is to be hoped—and really to be expected—that the leaders of the industry will earnestly and vigorously promote that utilization.

Educating for Industry

There was evident in the proceedings of the conferences of representatives of the chemical industry and elementary educators sponsored by the Industrial Council that more than a little difference of opinion exists on both sides on whether the industry is more in need of more scientifically trained personnel or of more employees fundamentally able to recognize the nature and value of scientific data and to apply them to practical purposes. But, there was no evidence of any difference of opinion on the industry's need for better trained personnel in both groups. And there was a quite prevalent feeling that the training of scientists should be left to higher education and the development of the fundamentally and practically trained be more emphasized with reference to high-school graduates.

The correlation of the curriculums of all types of education with the needs of industry and other divisions of business is a problem which is just beginning to get some measure of the attention which it demands. It was only last year that the development of a program was earnestly taken up in Great Britain at a notable conference of universities and industries. It was about a decade ago that some executives of the chemical industry in this country took a look at the problem. They found, for one thing, a sort of mutual distrust between industrialists and higher educators and a resentment of interference from either side. What is of more importance is that they found among the more open-minded educators a fair measure of recognition of the value in all directions of turning out graduates more closely fitted to the needs of industry in scientific and technologic areas. But, they also were met with the educators' averment that, if they developed members of the faculty to a recognition and knowledge of the needs of industry, they could not retain their services because industry could—and would—pay them several times as much as a teaching institution could afford—and take them away.

So, there is for serious consideration in connection with the growing interest of business in educational matters the question of whether it would not be better to put quality above quantity in the call upon higher education for industrial personnel and to endeavor to bring about changes in high-school curriculums which would provide basically trained, say, technicians who could supplement the work of scientific personnel and really do much of that now falling upon those who are capable of higher tasks.

In that connection, there is something which deserves all the attention that those interested in better trained personnel recruits can give it. That is whether the needs of industry would not far better be served if, instead of financing scholarships and fellowships with the idea of increasing the quantity of available trained recruits, industry would establish chairs of higher learning and keep them satisfactorily filled, in order that the quality of trained recruits might be improved.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

on points about which questions have not not even been raised.

In fact, several witnesses pleaded with the members not to open up the law to amendments beyond the simple change proposed in the pending bills, because industry was not ready to take on the task of re-writing the act at this time. To say that the Food and Drug Administration is on the defensive in its administration of the law, would be putting it mildly.

Another Tax Study

Another study of the tax structure—the third thus far announced—is about to get underway. The small business investigating committee of the house has begun a study of the effect of the present tax structure on the small business community, and has scheduled hearings for later this month.

Two other tax studies of much wider scope are now going on—one by the Treasury Department and the other by the joint congressional committee on internal revenue taxation. Both aim at a complete overhauling of the tax structure to simplify its administration and impose the tax burden more equitably. Hearings will be held on the investigation sometime this fall.

Echoing the complaints that have reached it, the small business committee reported that it has been forced to make its study because it has become apparent that the impact of taxation on many of the smaller enterprises is a real handicap to their normal development and growth. In many instances it is a real threat to the survival of some firms.

The committee's studies will augment the data being gathered by the Treasury and joint congressional committee. The small business committee has no authority to report legislation, and can only transmit its findings to other committees with the hope that they will take legislative action.

Synthetic Fuels Battle

The battle over continuance of the synthetic liquid fuels experiments by the government is far from over. Although the house has slashed expenditures for this purpose to the bone, the senate will reconsider the matter and there is a good chance that some of the funds will be restored to the Bureau of Mines to continue studies scheduled to be lopped off.

This is particularly true in the case of the experiments that have been going forward at Laramie, Wyoming. The bureau asked the house appropriations committee for $476,800 for oil shale research and $137,317 for its petroleum and natural gas program at this station, but got turned down. The committee also had proposed to deny funds to continue the research work at Rifle, Colorado, but when the heat was turned on it relented and approved funds for this work.

However, the Bureau of Mines points out that most of the analytical work of the Rifle plant is performed at Laramie where suitable facilities exist because it is cheaper. Also the Laramie research was just getting started on a one-step high temperature retorting process which can be expected to pay big dividends in just a short while—dividends in the form of highly aromatic low-boiling oil which is a suitable component for aviation gasoline, and contains large amounts of benzene and toluene and a variety of essential chemical products. The senate probably will restore the funds for this station.

Little Business Fight Dropped

The Department of Commerce has given up its fight to become the spokesman for little business in the government. As matters now stand, little business' representative in government will continue to be an independent agency, and the likelihood is that it will be on a permanent basis.

Craig R. Shaeffer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, bowed out of the battle on behalf of the department, at hearings before the small business committee of the house recently on a bill to replace the Small Defense Plants Administration with a Small Business Administration. Mr. Shaeffer said that the department accepts the view that in these times when the departments are preoccupied with the important tasks of getting on with the defense program, they probably could not give the attention to the problems of the little concern that should be given.

However, he added, after the international situation has settled and the attention of the department's direction toward government procurement for security has abated, then consideration should again be given to the thought of integrating the affairs of little business with those of the Department of Commerce.

For the Bookshelf

FIRST CHEMICAL SALES CLINIC. Cloth, 128 pages, 5¾ x 9 in. New York: The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Inc. $1.50.

This is a fact-crammed book by chemical salesmen for chemical salesmen. An outgrowth of SAACI's first chemical sales clinic, held last year in New York, it gives a valuable insight into sales technics and attitudes peculiar to the industry. Containing the full texts of prepared address and verbatim reports of the question-and-answer periods following each talk, the book runs the gamut of chemical sales — from selling heavy and fine chemicals to chemical advertising and market research.

The clinic, as pointed out by its chairman, aimed at adding to the "fund of selling technics" and at adding something to the chemical salesman's appreciation of the part he has "to play in raising the selling profession to a higher professional stature." That the clinic more than achieved its goal is attested to by the book, a down-to-earth compendium of useful data on chemical selling by the men who should know the subject best—chemical sales executives. As such, it should prove an invaluable guide to all chemical salesmen, veterans and novices alike.

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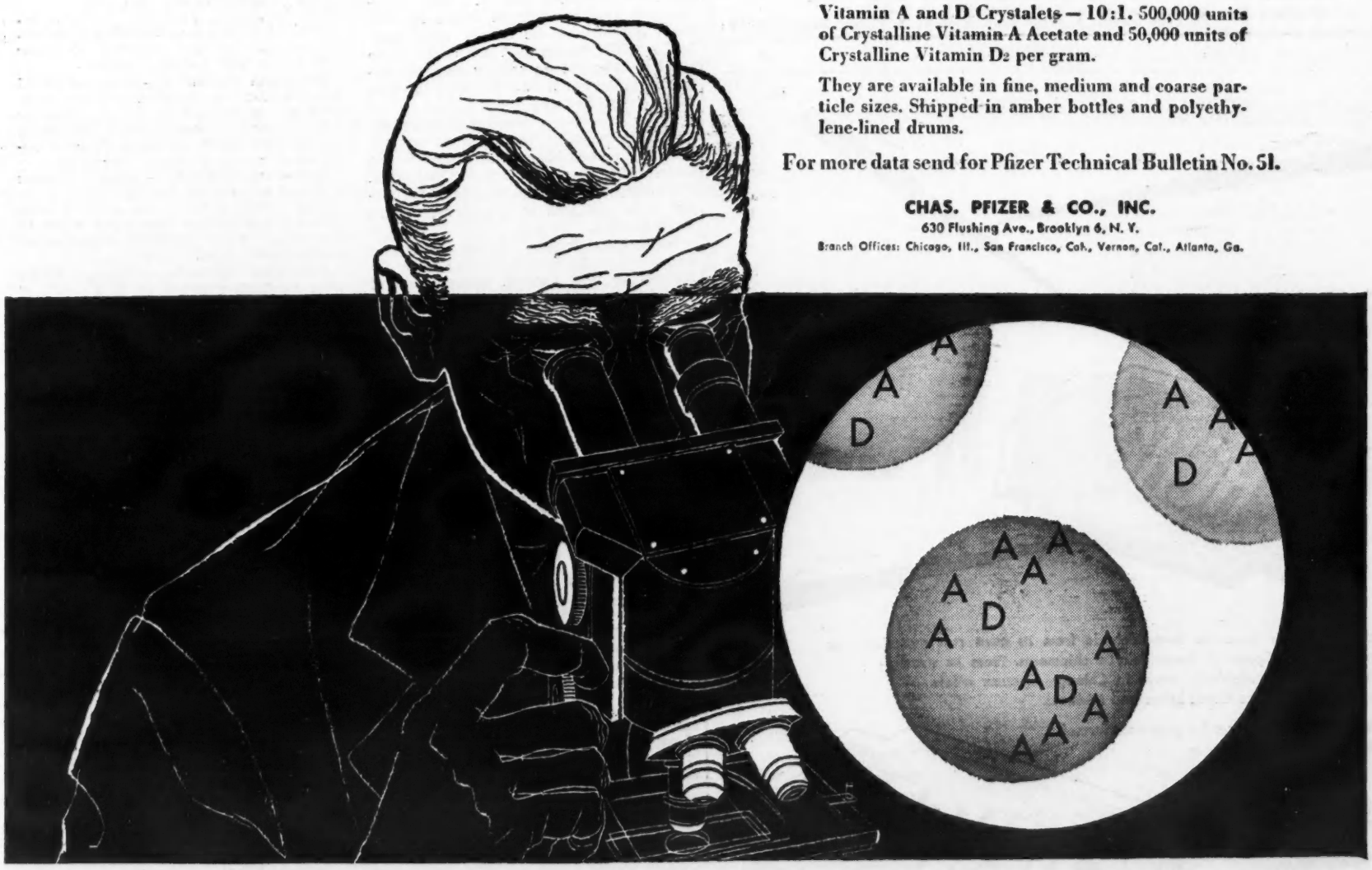

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Heavy Chemicals

Higher prices for tin early last week were reflected in slight advances in potassium stannate, sodium stannate and several of the tin salts. The uncertain position of tin has prompted buyers to limit purchases of tin based chemicals to actual wants. Accumulated increases in production costs resulted in an advance in the price of copper oxychloride. Higher prices for sulphur monochloride represented increased producing costs occasioned by the recent advance in sulphur. The lift in the price of lead was the result of an appreciable improvement in the consuming demand.

Regardless of the approach of the vacation season, buying interest in heavy chemicals was sustained at a satisfactory level. Sulphuric acid was exceedingly active with some producers experiencing difficulty in meeting requirements. The fact that at least two producers have announced higher prices effective June 15 and July 1 appeared to bring out a lot of demand for immediate shipment. There was also some good buying of hydrochloric and nitric acids where prices are also tagged for advances on the dates stated above. A pickup in the call for soda ash shipments was noted after a lull at the beginning of the month. Caustic soda moved freely and some improvement was reported in the demand for chlorine notwithstanding the spotty demand for insecticide use. Producers' stocks of sodium sulphide have been reduced but thee is no scarcity of supplies. The abnormally wet season has greatly increased the possibility of blight which should eventually expand the demand for copper sulphate. Department of Commerce announced it has set a 15,000,000 pound supplemental export quota for copper sulphate, thereby increasing the total authorization to 30,000,000 pounds. Also, it announced that the export quota for the third quarter will be on an "open end" basis. This means that no quantitative limit will be set on copper sulphate exports but they will be controlled to "protect national security."

Paper production based on percentage of six-day capacity was 95.4 percent for the week ending May 16, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.3R in the preceding week and 89.1 in the corresponding week in 1952.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammoniac, Sal—White granular sales over the first three months showed a gain over the preceding quarter. There was some pickup in demand for use in dry-batteries and in leather factories. While sales were mostly in small lots the aggregate recorded an increase.

Ammonium Bicarbonate — Cracker bakeries were steady buyers of this material over the past month. The comfortable supply situation kept immediate shipments readily available.

Calcium Chloride — Sales gained considerably during the past month with prospects favoring additional expansion. Bad weather at intervals retarded shipments but did not interfere with consumers covering requirements for Summer highway treatment.

Carbon Bisulphide—Demand good but not of a character to impair the favorable supply position. Shipments are moving into consuming channels on time.

Chlorine — Supply generally comfortable with demand showing an increase for chemical use and water treatment. On occasions some producers have run short of supplies and found it necessary to buy in the open market. According to trade reports, buyers are not finding stocks much of a problem at present. Demand for insecicides so far this season has shown no unusual activity.

Copper Oxychloride—Priced higher. In producing quarters it was stated that in view of the effect of generally increasing copper prices over the past year on costs of copper-based chemicals, it has become necessary to advance the price of copper oxychloride. The new schedule shows truckload lots at 40c. per pound, less than truckloads 40½c. and smaller quantities 50½c. per pound. Prices are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Pa., and the material is packed in 300-pound barrels.

Copper Sulphate—While moderate improvement was noted in the agricultural inquiry during May, wet weather kept sales down. The planting season is definitely late in several areas, Connecticut being four weeks behind normal and others three to four weeks. Prospects for blight, however, have improved immensely under the heavy precipitation. Industrial demand has continued steady. Export demand was confined mostly to Latin American countries as the European season is about over. Probably the largest sales last week were made to Colombia where spraying is in progress on both the banana and coffee plantations. Supply conditions remained comfortable.

Cryolite—All controls have been lifted by the government. This material is a salt primarily used in the production of aluminum and also as an insecticide. To make sure the needs of aluminum producers are met, the government last year imposed curbs on the distribution of the material, inventory ceilings and reporting requirements on the industry. The revocation was made effective May 20.

Potash, Caustic — Demand from the chemical and soap industries continued active last week. Flakes seemed to attract increased attention while liquid moved steadily into consuming channels. Production has been sufficient to maintain a favorable supply situation.

Potassium Carbonate — Shipments held up well over the past month. Glass plants were not urgent in their call for delivery but a substantial amount was consumed. Stocks were never excessive although requirements were promptly leveled off.

Potassium Chlorate — Small lot sales featured the market during most of May. Match factories were the chief buyers with light sales also reported for use in fireworks. There was no shortage of stocks at any time.

Potassium Stannate — Higher prices were established last week as a result of the increased cost of tin. Producers quoted 71.1c. to 76.7c. per pound, according to quantity, delivered East. Prices are based on tin at 99c. per pound.

Salt Cake—Kraft paper mills are taking this material in rather steady volume. Supply appeared to be about in balance with demand. February production of crude commercial was placed at 57,618 tons, compared with 63,514 in the preceding month and 52,903 tons in February 1952.

Soda Ash — Shipments moved more freely last week after a let down in demand at intervals early in the month. The market appeared firm at the advance noted on May 1. Production has been sustained at a level to keep stocks adequate to meet the current extent of consuming requirements.

Soda, Caustic—Demand was described as good in producing quarters with some increase in the call for flakes. Inquiry has been of miscellaneous character and covered a broad consuming field. Maintenance of output has kept supplies available for immediate or future shipments.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Stocks on February 1 were placed at 2,841 tons of finished material, production during the month was 9,388 tons, consumption 806 tons, shipments and inter-plant transfers 8,459 tons, leaving stocks on February 28 at 2,964 tons, compared with 2,841 on January 31.

Sodium Nitrite—Sales were of better volume in May than in the preceding month. The food packing industry showed more interest in the market and so did the metal industry. No scarcity of stocks at present.

Sodium Phosphate—Production of tetra in February was placed at 8,248 tons, against 8,806 in January and 5,784 tons in February last year. Acid pyro production was 1,034 tons in February, compared

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper oxychloride, 3¾c. per lb.
Lead metal, ½c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, .008c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, .009c. per lb.
Sulphur monochloride, ¼c. per lb.
Tin chloride stannous anhy., .0093c. per lb.
Crystals hydrous, 1c. per lb.
Sulphate stannous, 1.1c. per lb.
Tetrachloride anhy., 1.1c. per lb.

Reduced

Tin metal, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 23, 1952
97.27	97.27	97.22	97.69

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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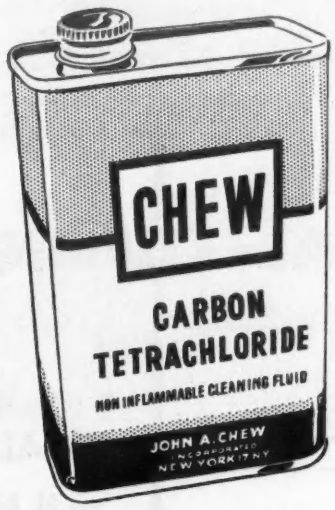

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with 880 in the preceding month and 1,025 tons in February, 1952. Tripoly output in February amounted to 36,634 tons, against 37,973 in January and 25,932 tons in February last year.

Sodium Stannate—Priced higher in line with the increased cost of tin. Producers quoted 62.6c. to 66.9c. per pound, delivered East, depending upon quantity. Prices based on tin at 99c. per pound.

Sodium Sulphate — Production of anhydrous refined in February amounted to 14,399 tons, compared with 17,284 in January and 18,047 tons in February last year.

Sodium Sulphide—Rather large inventories held in some producing quarters have been reduced, but there appeared to be no shortage of available stocks. February production of concentrated amounted to 2,318 tons, against 2,690 in January and 1,669 tons in February, 1952. Output of other sorts, including liquid and crystal, was 1,706 tons in February, compared with 1,940 in the preceding month, and 1,236 tons in February, 1952.

Sulphur—The domestic sulphur industry produced 471,615 long tons of native sulphur and 28,581 tons of recovered sulphur (of a purity of 97 percent or greater) during the month of March, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. Producers' stocks of native sulphur decreased and at the end of March stood at 3,042,952 tons, against 3,089,132 on February 28. Stocks of recovered sulphur increased and stood at 98,134 long tons on March 31, compared with 88,441 on February 28.

Sulphur Monochloride — Spot prices have been advanced ¼c. per pound, with the increase effective on contracts June 1. Drums in carlots are held at 3¾c. per pound, l.c.l. at 4½c., and tankcars at 3½c. per pound, works, freight equalized, with recognized competitive points. Higher producing cost occasioned by the recent advance in sulphur was the primary motive for the revision.

Tin Salts—Prices were advanced last week because of the higher market recorded for the metal. The uncertain position of tin has prompted cautious buying and there has been no disposition to extend commitments beyond immediate wants. The breakdown shows chloride stannous anhydrous at 90.9c. to $1.16 per pound, crystals hydrous 79.5c. to 89.5c., sulphate stannous 96.4c. to 98.4c., and tetrachloride anhydrous 78.5c. to 79.5c. per pound all f.o.b. the works. Above prices are based on tin at 99c. per pound.

Acids

Chromic — Buying interest has been well sustained over the past month. Platers have not been eager to buy ahead but sales for immediate and prompt shipment have maintained a satisfactory total. Prices continued steady but unchanged.

Formic—Improved demand noted at the beginning of the month has held throughout the period with producers experiencing some difficulty in getting shipments out on time.

Hydrochloric — Another producer has announced an advance in price of $3 per ton for tankcars across the board effective July 1. Carboys will advance 20c. to 25c. per 100 pounds. Increased producing costs which have been accumulating are the primary factors for the upward revision.

Nitric—Two producers have announced an advance in prices, one effective June 1, and the other on July 1. The increase is 25c. per 100 pounds and refers to carboys. No mention of tankers has been made to date.

Oxalic—Sales during month showed some improvement over April but the increase was not of extensive dimensions. The supply position remains favorable for immediate shipments.

Phosphoric—Shipments are going forward according to schedule and the market continues steady. There is no scarcity of stocks and immediate shipments can be booked at current prices.

Sulphuric—Another producer has gone in line with an advance of $2.35 per ton in tankcars effective July 1. Carboys will be advanced 25c. per 100 pounds. The announcement of these advances has greatly stimulated consumer interest and sales last week were said to be at the highest level for the month.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—In reference to the situation in 1952, the Bureau of Mines states in part that world production of primary aluminum reached an all time high in

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1952 surpassing the peak World War II year of 1943 by about 100,000 short tons. In the United States production and consumption increased, imports and exports declined. Prices for primary aluminum and prime aluminum products increased by about five percent. A "third round" of primary aluminum production capacity was initiated and a program for increasing the forging, extrusion and rolling capacity for aluminum products was formulated.

According to Washington advices, the government will continue its program of stockpiling aluminum over the third quarter of this year. The metal to be purchased by the government will come entirely from special high-cost aluminum production facilities that will receive direct government financial assistance. It was emphasized that civilian users of the metal will be able to get substantially the same amounts in the third quarter as in the present quarter.

Copper—Production of refined copper in April was at the highest monthly level so far this year, according to the Copper Institute. The total 112,660 tons, and compared with the second high in March of 112,016 tons. Deliveries to fabricators were 142,282 tons, against 135,462 in March and the highest since last December. Refined stocks on April 30 were placed at 48,382 tons, compared with 55,807 on March 31. Daily average of production during April was 4,743 tons, against 4,305 in the preceding month.

Lead—Priced higher under an increased demand. The London market while showing a steadier tone was still below the domestic price. At the close of the week 13c. a pound was named for the common grade at New York and .1280c. at St. Louis.

Magnesium—March production of primary ingot was placed at 10,356 tons by the Magnesium Association. February output was 9,078 tons and in March last year 8,893 tons were made. Shipments of wrought products were 990 tons in March, compared with 884 in the preceding month and 861 in March, 1952. Production of primary magnesium ingot is 14 percent above 1953 and 16 percent above March, 1952. March production was 92 percent of rated capacity and possibly may be the peak month since several government-owned plants will be closed down. The 990 tons of magnesium wrought products shipped in March were 11 percent greater than those in February, 1953, and 15 percent greater than March, 1952. March shipments were the biggest since World War II and were smaller than only one month during World War II. These figures are released by The Magnesium Association, based on information received from the U. S. Bureau of Census and U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Nickel—Rationing will be transferred from a quarterly to a monthly basis on July 1. The National Production Authority stated the step will enable the government to spread available nickel supplies more equitably as changes occur in military or atomic requirements. Officials pointed out the decision doesn't mean nickel will be more plentiful in the third quarter. Civilian users, after July 1, will have to depend on their own efforts to get steel, copper and aluminum. But the Government will continue rationing nickel because of its stringent supply position.

Quicksilver—Quiet again last week and the market has shown no unusual activity throughout the month of May. Prices were given at $195 to $197 per flask on spot but it was admitted there was not enough demand to really test the market.

Tin—Prices followed a more regular course last week although the cautious attitude of buyers kept the market inactive during most of the period. There was also an absence of important selling pressure and prices drifted within a narrow range. Late in the week, grade A was priced at 96½c. per pound on spot.

Zinc—Prime western remained steady at 11c. per pound East St. Louis basis. A moderate amount of sales were booked for spot shipment. Interest in future shipments increased with enough buying to advance prices although final quotations were fractionally below the spot figure. The advance in lead appeared to create a greater feeling of stability in the price of zinc.

Chew Anniversary Dinner Tickets To Be Available Tuesday at Door

Tickets for the John A. Chew golden anniversary dinner will be available at the door of the grand ballroom of the Roosevelt hotel, New York, the night of the affair, May 26, it was announced last week. Joseph M. Wafer, chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements, reports that more than 300 friends of Mr. Chew will be on hand to celebrate his fiftieth year in the chemical industry.

Arizona Chemical Elects Scharwachter Vice-Pres.

Albert Scharwachter has been elected vice-president of Arizona Chemical Company, New York, of which he has been sales manager for several years. Arizona is owned jointly by International Paper Company, New York, and American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Mr. Scharwachter had been associated with A. Klipstein & Co. for many years before it was acquired by Cyanamid in 1931, when he became a department manager in Cyanamid's industrial chemicals division. He has been active in the tall oil business since Arizona began production of the product in 1946.

Activated Alumina in Quantity Being Offered by Reynolds

Large tonnages of activated alumina are now being offered by Reynolds Metals Company, Louisville, Ky. Reynolds enters this business as the second major supplier. The alumina is being produced by the company's Hurricane Creek plant where the necessary changes and additions were recently completed.

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- Sulphur Chlorides
- Sulphuric Acid
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- Titanium Trichloride Solution
- Toxaphene Insecticide
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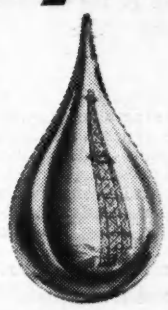

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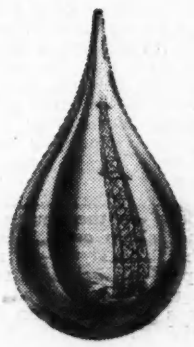

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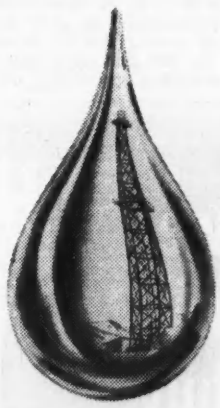

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Chemical Industrialists, Executives Confer

—Continued from page 7

mand for synthetic fibers had already made a billion and a third dollars in 1951, and is expected to increase nearly 50 percent more by 1957. The demand for plastics in 1955, he said, would double that of 1951. This growth, he stated, referring to a recent bank study by the chemical industry, has been attributed to the following five factors:—

Reasons for Chemical Growth

(1) Able management of most leading companies.

(2) Comparatively small size of chemical industry in relation to its customers.

(3) Increase in number of new chemical products through research having new and ever-broadening application as well as increasing use of old chemical products.

(4) Growth in number and size of industries using chemicals.

(5) Conservative price structure leading to a progressively better competitive position for chemicals versus other materials.

One "cloud" which might retard the rate of expansion, he declared, was the "growing scarcity of able scientists." He went on to say, "I know of no sector of American industry which presents a young man with a greater diversity and variety of opportunities. Executives of the major chemical companies are largely recruited from the technical staff. Many began in the research laboratory."

The panel conferences on the first two themes were of the popular, free-for-all stump-the-experts type, starting from scratch. The third series was opened with a presentation by each representative of a branch of the chemical industry of the contributions of his particular group to the service of society. In addition to the general chemical enterprises, both inorganic and organic, the panel members represented agricultural chemicals, cosmetics, detergents, drugs, explosives, glass, minerals, plastics, petroleum products (including chemicals), rubber, solvents, synthetic fibers, textiles, and other producing and processing divisions.

Questions Asked at Panels

The barrages of questions directed at the panel members covered all sorts of things from air pollution to youth movements, embracing the value of chlorophyll (on which the experts were not much in agreement with the majority of published claims); the relative values and suitabilities of soaps and syndets (on which it was opined that there was little choice in soft waters and that the syndets were used excessively because of a desire for suds); research in Germany prior to, during, and since World War II (many of them find uses, especially in acetylene chemistry) were held to have been indirectly or accidentally made); patent controls, cartel relations and other aspects of "monopoly" in the chemical industry (some rather sharp clashes came in this area attributable largely to misinformation; one particularly important question was inadequately considered because of an erroneous comprehension on the part of industrial participants—it sought to know what could be done to relieve the people of this country from the effects of governmental monopolies on materials in other countries); tariff stands; the proper recognition of basic research; sharing of research results; the British antimonopoly law on drugs, compensation of discoveries of patented materials; the value of isotope tracers; selectivity of insecticides in such broad applications is that against the spruce-bud worm; the effect of such operations on the desirable balance of nature; premature publicity on "wonder drugs" and the like; what goes on behind the iron curtain; immunity of organisms to new chemotherapeutic agents; what are "ethical" drugs; what is the role of biochemistry.

Teachers Offer Suggestions

For the most part the querists were well pleased with the information they elicited. They also appreciated that given in the opening of the third series of conferences with reference to what various branches of the industry were doing. The teachers responded in kind with suggestions—one which was gratefully received was that toothpaste tubes be fitted with twist keys to facilitate the squeezing out of their contents. Another was that industry make known to education the areas in which a recognized need for basic research exists.

The fundamental question all through was:— What is the chemical industry doing with respect of food, shelter, clothing, health, and general welfare? The answers were very informative in all those respects.

The teachers particularly sought to learn what the industry could and would provide for them in the way of materials that would contribute to the general usefulness of their endeavors and particularly in connection with those toward the supplying of students with information on the vocational needs and opportunities in the chemical industry. There was an emphasizing of the wisdom of properly ap-

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preciating the resources which lie in the curiosities of children. The industry offered its assistance with materials (literature and the like) and speakers. There was some later talk of developing a program of regional conferences along the lines of this national one. It was clearly evident that the teachers desired to be of useful assistance to the industry in the developing of a supply of fundamentally trained personnel. It was clear also that such aids for them as the newly circulated book of the Manufacturing Chemists Association ("The Chemical Industry —Facts Book") would result in much mutual good.

Dinner and Reception

The officially styled "session" at RPI concluded with a dinner and a reception. After the dinner, there were summarizing, appreciative remarks by Paul E. Hemke, dean of the RPI faculty; W. H. Ward, chairman of the MCA board, and W. E. Hanford, director of petroleum and chemical research for the M. W. Kellogg Company, New York. The after-dinner speaker was Brehon Somervell, chairman and president of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., who spoke on "The Chemical Industry and National Security."

Mr. Somervell, who is a retired general of the United States Army, called for a reassessment of the national policy which prohibits gas warfare. He cited a recent disclosure that the Russians have developed new nerve gases which render people helpless. He questioned whether a war might not make it imperative to meet the punch and return it.

Gas warfare has the support of "qualified students of the art of war," Mr. Somervell declared, adding that there are now "more lethal gases than have hitherto been used in warfare. Their advocates maintain that toxic agents are good support weapons which, when used judiciously and properly in coordination with other commonly accepted means of war, can shorten any action with a great saving of lives, property and money."

At the reception, there were contributions of evaluation and appreciation of the event by Livingston W. Houston, president of RIP, and Charles S. Munson, president of MCA.

A particularly enjoyable feature was some singing by a part of the RPI frequent prize winning glee club.

Dewey & Almy Consultant Post Going to Jonathan Harris

Jonathan N. Harris, controller of Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., since 1931, will become a consultant to the treasurer of the company on June 1. Waldo W. Neikirk, assistant treasurer, will take over the duties of controller.

Mr. Harris is in demand as a speaker and consultant on the direct cost accounting system he originated for Dewey & Almy. The change in his duties is being made to enable him to fill his outside engagements and begin setting up a consulting service, which he plans to continue after he retires in 1955 in accordance with the company's retirement plan. In the meantime, Mr. Harris will work on special assignments in the treasurer's department until his formal retirement.

Kodak Research Workers Receive Davanne Medals

Dr. T. Howard James, research associate at Kodak Research Laboratories, Rochester, N. Y., has been awarded a Davanne Medal by the French Photographic Society. Two other Kodak research workers overseas have also received Davanne Medals. They are Dr. G. I. P. Levenson, Kodak, Ltd., research laboratory, Harrow, England, and Mlle. A. M. Venet, Kodak Pathe research laboratory, Vincennes, France.

Dr. James joined Kodak in 1936 as a research chemist. He was appointed a research supervisor in 1944. He has supervised a research program in the theory of development of latent image formation and in the mechanism of developing agents.

Trade Briefs

Tide Water Associated Oil Company has named County Petroleum Products, Inc., Liberty, N. Y., a distributor.

Cadet Chemical Company has moved its offices to 717 Elk street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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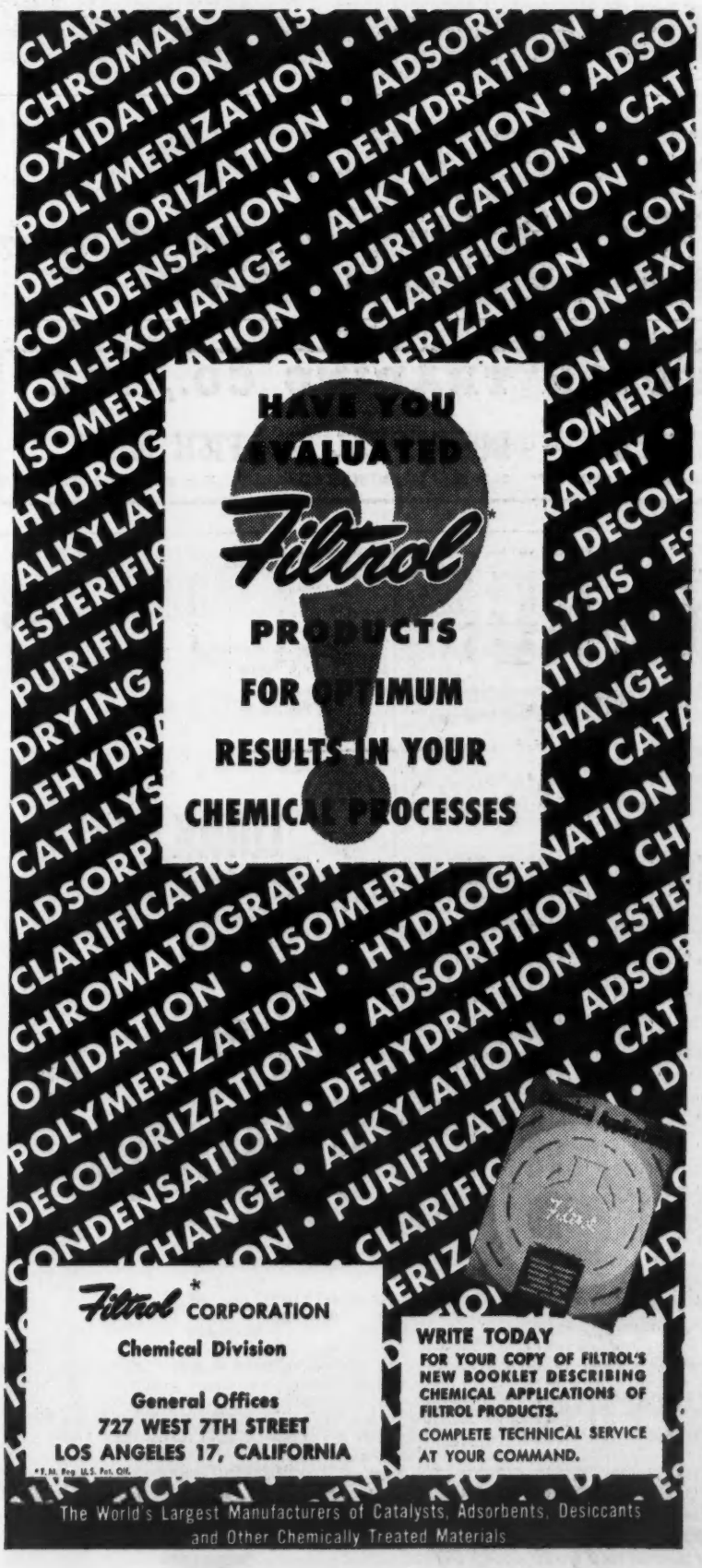
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Agricultural Chemicals

Index advanced to 111.61 last week from 111.56 in the preceding period. While demand for packing-house byproducts was generally quiet, small stockfeed buying orders lifted prices fractionally for dried blood and tankage. Demand for domestic steamed bone meal was slow and the market closed at the former price with the tone barely steady. There were no additional sales of hoof meal. The edge was off demand for castor pomace. Menhaden meal continued nominally unchanged with the fishing fleet at Baltimore making ready to start at the close of the month. According to trade reports all the when and if made sales this year have been based on price at time of shipment.

There was no indication of easement in the supply of ammonium nitrate by the end of the 1953 season June 30. Most producers of coke-oven sulphate are sold ahead through a good part of next month and the present movement was reported steady. The fact that the government is in the market for 120,000 tons has dimmed selling pressure for synthetic sulphate both here and abroad. Demand for superphosphate increased substantially for immediate and prompt shipments. The accelerated buying movement developed under the belief that prices will be advanced on July 1. A similar condition has also developed in nitrogen solutions where a large producer has announced higher prices effective July 1. In dual contrast to these advances, cyanamide prices will be lowered on July 1.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York; 50c. Chicago.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 23, 1952
111.61	111.56	111.99	114.17

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—It is apparent that the 1953 season will close with producers' bare of supplies. Demand for both Canadian and domestic has topped output throughout the past year.

Ammonium Sulphate — Coke-oven sulphate continued relatively tight in the eastern area as the 1953 season nears its close. There was no serious shortage in synthetic although the announcement that the government is in the markets here and abroad has tended to relieve any selling pressure here and at foreign supply points. Taking 120,000 tons out of the market is a development likely to have an appreciable reflection in the supply position.

Bone Meal—Continued quiet. Slow demand has not tended to strengthen prices for the steamed grade and the market closed the week with the undertone not too firm. Sellers named $65 per ton for domestic steamed, bagged, carlots, f.o.b. the works.

Castor Pomace—Not moving freely at the present time and it was stated that buyers' requirements have been temporarily leveled off. Producers held carlots at $37.25 per ton, bags, carlots f.o.b. the works.

Dried Blood—Responded with a fractional advance in prices to a moderate increase in stockfeed demand. There was no unusual activity but occasional transactions were reported at $5 per unit of ammonia in New York and at $5.25 in Chicago.

Fish Meal — Menhaden fishing fleets have not left port to date, but are expected to sail by the end of the month, weather conditions permitting. The market is inactive with the price nominal at $135.60 per ton. Meanwhile, the early herring catch is reported good. Imported fish meal was priced lower at $138 per ton at the port.

Hoof Meal—has not shown much activity since the late decline, in fact, the market has remained quiet throughout the month to date. Sellers quoted $6.25 per unit of ammonia in carlots, Chicago basis.

Nitrogen Solutions — Supply has continued tight under a strong demand. Buying interest has increased of late as a result of an announcement by a large producer that prices will be advanced July 1.

Nitrogenous Process Tankage—Not commanding unusual interest in this area, and seasonal requirements appear to have been about leveled off. The market seemed to be in the same condition as castor pomace. Former price range was still current.

Potassium Muriate—Contract shipments are described as normal for this period of the year although continued wet weather has tended to slow down the movement and extend the season a bit later than expected. Bookings for the coming year are reported heavy with production rapidly being covered by consumer contracts.

Sodium Nitrate — Demand held relatively good considering unfavorable weather conditions in many crop growing areas. Importations have kept supplies adequate at stock-points which is somewhat is contract to the sold out condition of domestic nitrate.

Superphosphate — Shipments were of better volume last week, demand being stimulated by reports of an impending price advance on July 1. While no official announcements have been made the belief in trade quarters is that around 5c. per unit of a-p-a will represent the advance on July 1. It was stated that an increase in price is justified owing to the higher cost of production occasioned by the boost in prices named for sulphur.

Tankage—Slight increase in feed demand lifted prices last week. Sales in New York were reported at $5 per unit of ammonia and at $5.50 in Chicago.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles,—Markets retained a fair degree of activity last week with buying interest fair to good. Stocks in most instances were readily available with prospects favoring a slow-down in demand with the dull season close at hand—and the undertone to prices was not too strong. The limited stocks of tuna meat were an exception and contributed strength to that material with consumers still calling for shipments. The catch so far this season has been rather spotty to date.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $85.30 per ton, domestic f.o.b. Loss Angeles. $86.84 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$77.14 per ton, in bags, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $103.64 per ton in bags, 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$35.03 per ton in bags, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$4.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$65-$68 per ton, imported, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Domestic—$90-$92 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calcium nitrate—$48 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Castor pomace—$37.25 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish meals—$2.35 per unit of protein, domestic, sacked, f.o.b. San Pedro, spot delivery, $2.40 per unit for small lots, same basis. $2.30 per unit July-September delivery, f.o.b. San Pedro. $2.30 per unit, imported meal, sacked, ex-dock, July arrival.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$31.50 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles, 3/16 grade. $4 additional for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades $4.75 to $5 per unit of ammonia, nominal, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

Buying interest from the Northern areas has shown some improvement particularly from fruit and vegetable growers. Demand from the cotton South has not shown any appreciable gain. Torrential rains including cyclones in several areas have washed out cotton plants and replanting has taken place in some sections. Such conditions indicate a late season. The National Cotton Council states that numbers of boll weevils have survived the Winter in nearly all areas where these pests are usually a threat. With favorable weather conditions in June and July, extensive damage to cotton may be expected. Infestation of cutworms is still severe in Falls county, Texas, and medium in Hunt county. DDT remained at 23c. per pound, carlots and is expected to continue at that figure for the balance of the month. BHC was unchanged with not enough demand to really test the market. Cotton dust, 3-5-40, was available at 8c. per pound with rumors of occasional sales below that figure.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Insecticide Seen Effective On DDT-Resistant Flies

Flies that have become resistant to DDT and other well-known insecticides can be killed economically by a new insecticide, malathon, American Cyanamid Company, New York, announced following recent acceptance by the Department of Agriculture of data supporting the use of malathon for fly control.

The data was established by studies conducted by state and university experiment stations. Described by the Department of Agriculture as "one of the safest insecticides to handle," malathon is a new, broad-spectrum insecticide introduced earlier this season as a killer of a wide range of farm and garden pests, including aphids, mites, scales and numerous others.

Malathon may be used for the reduction of flies around buildings which house domestic animals, around yards, and around houses. According to directions accepted by the Department of Agriculture, flies may be controlled effectively by spraying a mixture of two gallons of malathon (in emulsifiable liquid form) and 100 gallons of water. The spray should be applied to thoroughly wet surfaces where flies alight or congregate, such as walls, fences, manure piles, around garbage cans, etc.

SAACI Issues Proceedings Of 1st Chemical Sales Clinic

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry has published the complete proceedings of its first chemical sales clinic, held last October in New York. The publication, a bound volume, runs to 128 pages and includes, in addition to the full texts of the prepared addresses, verbatim reports of the question-and-answer periods following each talk. Copies of the proceedings are available at $1.50 per copy and may be obtained by writing the sales clinic chairman, Ralph L. Ericsson, 6 East 45th street, New York 17. Checks must accompany all requests and should be made payable to the SAACI sales clinic committee.

Polymers Data Offered

M. W. Kellogg Company's technical bulletin on the properties and applications of its trifluorochloroethylene polymers has been revised and expanded. It is now available as Technical Bulletin No. 1-3-53.

The new data bulletin contains additional information on the unique electrical and mechanical properties of "Kel-F" plastic. The unusual chemical inertness of this material is documented in the enlarged section on chemical resistance which contains information on the resistance of "Kel-F" to more than 100 specific chemical substances. Test data on permeability of "Kel-F" polymer, in the form of thin film, to water, water vapor and chemical vapors are presented in tabular form. Included also are new data on optical properties of Kellogg's polymer plastics in the form of tables on light transmission in both the visible and ultra-violet spectra. Copies of the new bulletin may be obtained from the technical service department of the chemical manufacturing division of Kellogg, P.O. Box 469, Jersey City 3, N. J.

Dow Opens Laboratory Named for Dr. Britton

Dow Chemical Company has announced opening of its new Edgar C. Britton Organic Research Laboratory, in Midland, Mich., named in honor of its research director.

Naming of the laboratory was revealed by Dr. Leland I. Doan, Dow president, at a joint meeting of the company's general research committee and the organic research laboratory staff, the honor coming as a surprise to Dr. Britton.

Dr. Mark E. Putnam, executive vice-president, presented Dr. Britton with a gold key to the new laboratory. As an additional honor, Dr. R. H. Boundy, director of research, announced establishment of the Edgar C. Britton Fellowship at the University of Michigan, a graduate fellowship for research in organic chemistry. The laboratory has total floor area of 42,000 square feet, eight six-man research laboratories and two three-man laboratories. Facilities are available for 100 workers, including a technical staff of sixty. Dr. Britton has been a member of the Dow organization since 1920 and director of its organic research laboratory since 1932.

ICI Canada Engages 'Terylene' Plant Builder

Imperial Chemical Industries of Canada, Ltd., has announced that the H. K. Ferguson Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and New York, has undertaken design and engineering - construction - management of the "Terylene" synthetic fibre plant at Millhaven, Ontario.

The project will be under the direction of Dr. Richard Beeching, a director of ICI of Canada, incorporated as a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary recently. Dr. Beeching joined ICI in 1948 and for the last two years has been technical director of that company's "Terylene" organization, responsible for the development in Britain of the British-discovered fibre.

Kawecki Chemical Opens N.Y. Offices Under Abeles

Kawecki Chemical Company, Boyertown, Pa., has announced the opening of offices at 220 East 42nd Street, New York, under the direction of Joseph C. Abeles, vice-president and sales manager. The telephone is Murray Hill 2-7143. Since the National Production Authority has lifted the controls on selenium, Kawecki will endeavor to supply customer demands for that item from increased production facilities, it was announced.

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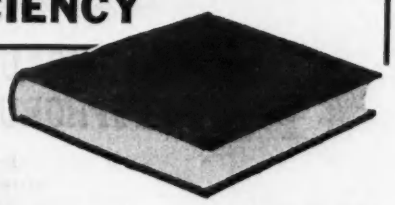

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices for petroleum products showed no activity while market influences worked toward continued steady price levels for most products except those influenced by lowered summer requirements. Liquefied petroleum gases were in considerably less demand, and although no decreases in contract prices were effected, some spot sales at prices lower than those posted were reported. Sales of heating oils were also weaker, even after the seasonal discounts effected in certain areas recently.

Supplies of toluol remained tight in spite of manufacturers' efforts to maintain a sufficient production to fill all market requirements. Military demands for aviation gasoline and for nitration use took the greater part of the material available. Civilian consumers without requisitions who were unable to obtain their full requirements of toluol continued to turn to more readily available materials. Xylol received some added demand from this direction and was currently in a position of very close balance. Interest in higher boilers was active and a steady demand was reported for intermediates and for aliphatics.

The wax market remained firm and quotations steady. Fully refined waxes enjoyed an active call at their recently advanced price schedules. The continuing cutbacks in lubricating oil production effected a sizable decrease in wax output and gave the market an outlook of continued firmness. Latest reports on crude oil imports indicated that shipments totaled more than one million barrels per day during the weeks ended May 2 and May 9, while also passing this figure for the four week period ended May 9.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
104.49	104.49	104.50

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaners' Naphtha—A sizable demand for material was encountered during the past week. Consumption was reportedly not above the current level of production and no shortage of product appeared imminent in the trade. The present well balanced state of the market was due to continue for at least the following sixty days, trade sources reported. No price changes were made in the past week.

Mineral Spirits — Manufacturers continued to fill orders from current production without difficulty and placed sufficient amounts of material on the market to prevent any shortages. A good call was noted from users with indications pointing to a continued active consumption at current levels. The second quarter could be expected to show as high a total volume of sales as the first one, trade sources stated.

Stoddard Solvent—Reviewing the current supply situation, trade sources stated that production has been maintained at levels that provided for ample amounts of material for current needs. Most orders were shipped without delay, it was reported, and prices were steady at the levels already established and showed little tendency to change in the immediate future.

Toluol—The tight supply situation showed no sign of easing and current production remained as much in demand as in recent months. Largest consumption requirements came from the government. Their requirements for use in aviation gasoline and for nitration purposes continued heavy and gave no indication of easing in the immediate future. At the same time, industrial consumers continued an active call and would undoubtedly have taken more product than they were if the added material had been available. Some demands from non-military consumers were turned to less scarce materials as an alternative, xylol being one such material receiving added call. Prices remained steady and no changes were expected in the immediate future by trade observers.

VM&P Naphtha—Industrial users continued placing orders at the rate of the past sixty days, indicating that little or no letup in demand was probable for the coming thirty days. Consumers found the material available in ample amounts and reportedly experienced no difficulty in obtaining their full requirements. Price schedules were unchanged during the past week.

Xylol—The supply situation continued one of very close balance, with production maintained at the highest level practicable and consumption taking very close to all of this output. The added demand for product that has been felt of late was reportedly due partially from users of toluol who have been unable to fill all of their requirements for that material.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 9 totaled 278,185,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 279,569,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,384,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 2,605,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,221,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The use of underground storage facilities has entered the liquefied petroleum gas marketing picture to a greater extent than ever before, trade sources have stated. The ready-made storage fields have facilitated sales during usually slow summer months, and help guarantee more easily available supplies during the months of heavy consumption. One field located in New York State which once held 150 million cubic feet of gas and has been exhausted, is being filled with gas for storage. The field is an example of the trend in many parts of the country where large amounts of liquefied petroleum gases are consumed.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — No price increases have been effected by manufacturers of microcrystalline waxes. The market was reported as being in very good shape, with material moving well and consumption continuing at an active rate. Recent decreases in lubricating oil production continued to affect the wax market, lowering the output of waxes and cutting into the amount of material available.

Paraffin—Prices of fully refined grades were steady at their recently advanced price level, which was up ½c. per pound the first of the month. The market appeared firm to most trade observers, who stated that the present level of demand was continuing active and showing no slackening. Manufacturers expected a continued good call for material for at least the next thirty days, with the possibility that after that time some changes would be noted due to the influence of summer slowdown on business.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Total imports of crude during the week ended May 9 averaged 1,153,300 barrels per day, the American Petroleum Institute revealed. Imports of foreign crude for the four-week period ended May 9 averaged 1,020,200 barrels per day.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during April amounted to 25,785,224 barrels, or an average of 859,507 barrels per calendar day. Crude produced during the first four months of the year averaged 809,267 barrels per calendar day, it was reported.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Active call and good demand for solvents and diluents was maintained over the week. Sufficient stocks were held to meet present requirements. Prices were firm and unchanged over previous weeks. Lacquer diluent quoted 18.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area; cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, same basis. The LPG market witnessed little, if any, change during the week. Propane supplies remained adequate with demand fair. Steady call was reported for butane with stocks limited and supplies still depending on import from Texas.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Ind. Standard Decentralizing Supervision of Sales Dept.

Standard Oil Company (Indiana) plans to decentralize further its sales department supervision, Dwight F. Benton, vice-president in charge of sales, has announced. The move is being made to obtain greater marketing flexibility and more effective administration, according to Mr. Benton.

Appointed were five regional managers to be headquartered in their respective regions. They and sales field managers serving fifteen Midwest states will be given more authority, Mr. Benton said. Headquarters for regional managers will be established in Minneapolis, Minn.; Chicago; Denver, Colo.; Detroit, Mich., and Kansas City, Mo.

The new regional managers are W. C. Kniefel, with headquarters in Minneapolis for the northern region; C. E. Quinn in Chicago for the central region; W. B. Egbert in Denver for the Rocky Mountain region; A. V. Fraser in Detroit for the eastern region, and H. J. Kaufman in Kansas City for the western region. All have been divisional assistant general managers stationed in Chicago except Mr. Kaufman, who has been manager of Standard's Milwaukee, Wis., sales field.

H. E. Prunty, manager of the Joliet, Ill., sales field, will become manager at Milwaukee, succeeding Mr. Kaufman. W. L. Gross, assistant manager-reseller at Joliet, will be promoted to manager there to succeed Mr. Prunty. V. H. Dolen, merchandise manager of gasolines and naphthas in the general office at Chicago, will succeed Mr. Gross as assistant manager-reseller at Joliet.

American Petroleum Institute Unit Approves Publication of Manual

An accounting manual for oil jobbers and distributors has been approved for publication by the division of marketing of the American Petroleum Institute. The manual, "A Comprehensive System of Accounting for Distributors and Jobbers of Petroleum Products," will be made available to the industry at cost. It will go to press immediately. Although it is not the first of its kind, the new manual is considered the most complete and most authoritative ever prepared for distributors and jobbers, large and small, API said.

Pan American Eyeing Sites for New Refinery

Pan American Refining Corporation, New York, has confirmed the fact that it is actively developing possible plant sites for a new refinery on the east coast.

L. William Moore, president, stated that at the present time options have been obtained completely covering two sites and that the company is in the process of obtaining options on a third site. These sites are located near Pedricktown, N. J.; Talbot County, Md., and Portsmouth, R. I. Mr. Moore stated that applications regarding the new refinery had been made to the Petroleum Administration for Defense and to the Office of Defense Mobilization. Since a final decision as to the site has not been made, engineering design work has not been started. However, it is estimated that that the refinery will cost in the neighborhood of $20,000,000 to construct, and that it will process about 25,000 barrels of crude oil a stream day.

Standard Oil Development Coordinating Post to Davis

The Standard Oil Development Company, Linden, N. Y., has announced that G. H. B. Davis has joined its executive staff as coordinator of marketing services and contacts. Mr. Davis was first employed by the company as a research chemist in 1927. He progressed to director of the company's research division, from which he was called in 1945 into the marketing coordination department of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey). In his new position, Mr. Davis will promote close liaison between the Development Company and the marketing departments of Jersey affiliates throughout the world.

Sun Names Office Heads In Two Sales Districts

Appointments of new office managers for Sun Oil Company's Huntington, W. Va., and Tampa, Fla., sales districts have been announced.

Elwood H. Martin, who formerly headed Sun's Tampa office, has been named office manager at Huntington, succeeding William F. Hinze, whose new assignment will be announced later. Max L. Dufeny is the new manager of the Tampa office, succeeding Mr. Martin. He previously served in a similar capacity at Atlantic City, N. J.

Esso Appoints Sim

Dr. Robert P. Sim has been appointed an assistant medical director of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York. Dr. Sim will be in charge of medical services in the company's marketing divisions. He will advise and supervise the work of five full-time and three part-time physicians. Dr. John J. Thorpe is assistant medical director in charge of manufacturing medical services.

Trade Briefs

Banff Oil, Ltd., has elected Walton H. Hohag, jr., a director, vice-president and general manager of its operations.

F. A. Wolthoff, of Hartol Petroleum Corporation, has been elected to a two-year term on the board of the New York Credit & Financial Management Association.

Deep Rock Corporation has taken over operation of most of the west Norfolk field five miles north of Cushing, Okla., as unit operator representing eleven companies in the field.

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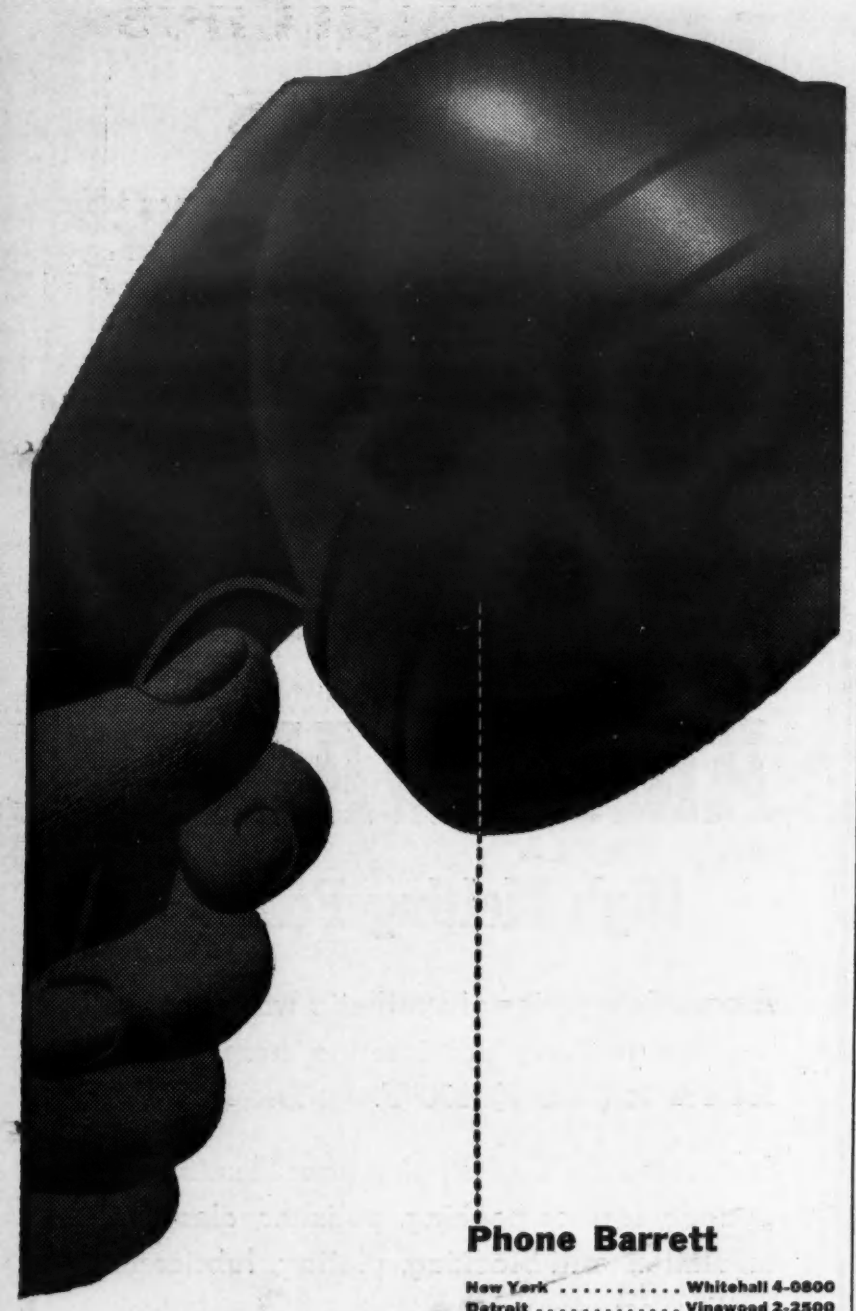

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Coal Chemicals

Price activity in this market centered around methylphenylpyrazolone, paradichlorobenzene and orthodichlorobenzene. Methylphenylpyrazolone was advanced effective May 1 by one maker, and another, following this boost, stated that its prices were advanced, while contracts were scheduled to go up June 1. One maker announced a 2-cent increase on paradichlorobenzene and a 1-cent hike on orthodichlorobenzene, effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contracts.

Toluol supplies were about as tight as they could get, and producers did not expect any change in government buying for defense purposes in the next few months. The shortage of toluol has extended over into the xylol market as consumers sought to replace or supplement toluol with the former. Demand for coaltar benzol was still good. Producers moved their benzol output as fast as they made it. Consumers were willing to take all of the light oils they could get before negotiations for a steel contract with the unions come to a head. Last year's long strike is well remembered.

A current strike in one producer's phthalic anhydride plant has put a crimp in that market. Some of the present tightness was due to lost output, but most of it was the result of scare buying by consumers. The naphthalene market was currently dull, partially due to the fact that the phthalic producer was out of the buying market. Demand for crude material had not been as high as production since the beginning of the year. Crude naphthalene was in ample supply. Refined material was doing slightly better due to moth control, but the change was not great.

Refined pyridin was presently available in small drum quantities. The change in complexion of this market has surprised many in the trade. It still was uncertain whether the change was temporary or not. Producers were still moving output without any trouble. Demand for the tar acids has not changed much. Most sources reported rather slow movement of the cresols and cresylic acid.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the operating rate for the week ending May 23 was scheduled to be 100.2 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,259,000 tons of ingots and steel for castings, compared with 2,262,000 tons the previous week, 2,276,000 tons one month ago, and 2,134,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Methylphenylpyrazolone, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 23, 1952
114.14	114.12	113.71	113.71

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—The market for this aromatic has not shown much change one way or the other. Producers were selling all of their production without any difficulty. Consumers did not find too much trouble obtaining enough benzol for their operations. It was added that most consumers have been quite willing to take all of the coaltar material that has been available. Prices remained at their previously established levels.

Creosote — There hasn't been any real change in this market in the past few weeks. Demand was fairly steady, but not exceptionally heavy. Some producers stated that they have been moving creosote in fairly good volume, consumption being about equal to output. Other sources have said that they could sell a little more material than current demand called for. Prices were steady at their present schedules.

Cresols—There were no significant changes in this market. Producers reported that the volume of material moving was at approximately the same level as it has been. Some sources said that demand was still on the slow side, while others stated that activity was fair. Supplies were adequate to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. Prices have remained at previously established levels.

Cresylic Acid—The market for this tar acid has not shown any significant change in the past few weeks. Domestic producers generally said that demand was a bit slow. Some sources however, stated that they have been moving a fair volume. Demand has not been heavy, by any one's standards. Inquiries from cresylic resins have not been up to former levels. Prices held to their previously established levels. No changes were anticipated currently.

Importers of ADF cresylic acid reported that the material continued to move at the same moderate rate. Most of the business was for small to medium drum quantities, it was said. Purchases were pretty much on a hand-to-mouth basis. Consumers were doing some business, so buying of cresylic was reasonably steady. Consumers were not buying much ahead though, which gave the market its spotty character. Prices of ADF material were still within the range of 75c. to 90c. per gallon.

Naphthalene—Demand for crude material has not shown any sign of picking up. Producers said that there was a slight improvement for refined naphthalene due to moth control requirements. However, the increases from this direction have not been as much as was anticipated from previous seasons.

It was felt that some of the present slowness of the crude market was due to the fact that a major phthalic anhydride producer has not been buying naphthalene because a labor dispute shut down its plant. The strike was still in progress at the time of this writing. A decrease in demand in recent weeks because of the strike was not the only reason for slow market conditions for crude naphthalene. Buying has not been too high since the start of the year. Supplies were ample.

Importers said that demand for imported 78-degree material was still quite weak. Prices held fairly well within the range of 3.5c. to 3.9c. per pound.

Phenol—Producers said that natural material continued to move in fairly good volume. Demand from phenolic resins and adhesives has kept up to a good level. It was said that synthetic phenol sales have held up reasonably well. One source did say however, that activity during this month was slightly slower than April.

The market for phenol was one market which has consistently presented a brighter picture during the first few months of this year. Demand from industrial consumers of phenolic resins was the mainstay of the market all along. Trade sales have not been proportionately high, nor have they shown a significant increase when the paint season started to pick up momentum. Prices in the phenol market have remained steady. Supply was adequate for consumer needs.

Pyridin—The market for refined 2-degree material was easier. Consumers have found that they were able to get small drum shipments of refined pyridin for the first time in many months. Demand from several outlets saw some decreases in volume. Producers said that the market was not expected to become loose to the point that pyridin would be in over supply. It was said that current production was being moved without any difficulties. Prices remained firm at their previously established levels.

Toluol—Government requirements of coaltar material for nitration and petroleum production for use in aviation gasoline have not shown any signs of slackening. Coaltar producers of this aromatic said that directives have not been officially announced for next month, but it was anticipated that the bulk of coal chemical production would go into TNT again, as in the past.

Industrial consumers have found it difficult to compete with defense requirements for material. Demand from industrial finishes, all the while, has been reasonably good. Production of automobiles, refrigerators, ranges, and other home appliances which take protective finishes has been rolling along at a fairly

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending May 23, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,056,119
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	38,171,147
Benzol	gals.	3,641,153
Coaltar	gals.	16,747,025
Creosote oil	gals.	935,419
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,579,947
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	27,157
Toluol	gals.	718,161
Xylol	gals.	191,610

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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KOPPERS COAL CHEMICALS

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., Tar Products Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

good clip. The consequent need for toluol by both industry and defense has tightened the pincers on the toluol market. While the government requirements were being met, not enough production was left to spread among industrial buyers. Aside from industrial finishes, uses such as pharmaceuticals, intermediates and detergents were finding supplies extremely tight.

Xylol—The market for this light oil was growing tighter. Producers said that demand from regular consumers has been steady and good. In addition, the scarcity of toluol has forced many consumers to changeover to xylol, or at least supplement what toluol they have been able to wrangle with xylol. The shortage of toluol also has had its tightening effects upon petroleum xylol. The fact that aviation gasoline requirements of toluol are so great keeps distillation equipment tied up, thus leaving less distillation time for xylol.

Supplies have not arrived at the point where consumers were unable to get enough xylol for their needs. However, demand was strong and producers were moving their output right from the producing plants. Prices have remained unchanged at their old levels.

Intermediates

Alphapicoline—Producers reported that there has been a strong demand for this tar base. All of the current production was moving as fast as it was being made. Consumers were not being hurt for the lack of material, but producers were able to move any extra production they might have in the direction of a large buyer whose needs have been especially heavy. Prices have kept to their old schedules.

Benzoic Acid—Demand for this material for use as a dyestuff intermediate was at a fair level. Producers said that they were selling some acid, but inquiries were not too heavy. Prices remained steady where they were.

Chlorinated Benzenes—One maker late last week announced a 2c. increase on paradichlorobenzene, effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contracts. It was said that the material was moving freely now, the increased demand due to the seasonal war on moths waged by housewives.

A 1c. increase was announced by one producer on orthodichlorobenzene, effective immediately on spot and July 1 on contracts. The market, however, was described as slow, with supplies reported adequate to take care of the current demand.

Monochlorobenzene has shown some pickup in demand in recent weeks. Producers said that the improvement here was largely due to a better call from DDT producers.

Methylphenylpyrazolone — A producer announcement last week stated that effective May 1 price schedules of this intermediate were advanced due to higher raw material costs. The 10c. increase brought current quotations up to $1.70 per pound for the standard 250-lb drum quantity. The increase for less than 250 pounds was 20c. making quotations $2 per pound Quotations were on a freight allowed shipping basis in the east, for orders over 100 pounds. Another source followed the increase, announcing that its contract prices were not scheduled to go up until June 1.

Orthophenylphenol — Demand for this material was said to be fair. It was said that orthophenylphenol was developing some interest as a dyestuff intermediate for one of the new synthetic fibers. Supplies have been adequate for current requirements of consumers. Prices were unchanged from old levels.

Paranitroanilin—One source announced that it advanced spot prices 2c., while contract prices were scheduled to increase June 1. At that time, all producers will have increased schedules to the new price. Current quotations ranged from 48½c. to 50½c. per pound in carlots, and 51½c. to 53½c. per pound in less than carlots.

Phthalic Anhydride—The market for this important material continued to grow tight. One producer's plant facilities have suffered a long shutdown in a labor dispute. The strike still in progress at presstime, was approaching the end of its second month, being fifty-five days old today.

Other producers were able to handle the overall demand requirements at first, but consumers increased their buying when they found supplies getting short. Currently phthalic was in very tight supply. Some sources felt that the situation would not become worse for two principal reasons. First, the strike was not likely to go on much longer, it was said. Second new production facilities were due to come into operation before long.

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Gen'l Aniline's Board Increased by 9 Members

Nine new directors were elected to the board of directors of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, at the annual meeting of stockholders last week with the selection being made by Attorney General Herbert Brownell, jr., as custodian of 98 percent of the voting stock.

Three vice-presidents of GAF are among the nine new directors elected. They are James Forrestal, vice-president in charge of the Ansco and Ozalid divisions; John C. Franklin, executive vice-president of General Dyestuff Corporation, sales outlet of GAF dyestuffs and chemicals, and Francis A. Gibbons, vice-president and treasurer of GAF. The additional new members are:—Norman H. Blitz, Reno, Nev.; Elmer H. Bobst, president, Warner-Hudnut, Inc.; Melvin C. Eaton, president, Norwich Pharmacal Company; John P. Maguire, president, John P. Maguire & Co.; Winston Paul, president, Domestic Exploration Corporation, and G. Schuyler Tarbell, jr.

At the stockholders meeting of General Dyestuff Corporation, representatives of the attorney general elected the following as new directors:—Mr. Maguire, Mr. Paul, John H. Hilldring, vice-president and general manager, Foreign Operations, General Aniline & Film, and S. H. Williams, vice-president and general sales manager of General Dyestuff.

Koppers Chemical, Gas Post Goes to Osborne

Appointment of T. M. Osborne to the post of manager of the newly-combined chemical and gas department of the engineering and construction division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been announced.

Previous to this appointment, Mr. Osborne served as manager of the chemical department when it functioned as a separate unit. He joined Koppers in 1947 as assistant manager of the control section of the engineering and construction division. Serving as assistant manager of the new chemical and gas department is Dr. A. J. Abrams, formerly assistant manager of the chemical department. J. T. Tassig, jr., has been named sales manager.

Pitts. Coke Division Names Freeman Mgr. in Providence

The fine chemicals division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the appointment of Stanley W. Freeman as manager of the division's office in Providence, R. I., and sales representative in the New England territory.

Mr. Freeman was previously associated with the General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, as sales representative. Prior to that, he served with the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, where he was successively promoted from assistant dyer to dyer, superintendent of dyeing, and then superintendent of the plant.

Pathfinder Chemical Co. Issued Permits for 4 Construction Projects

Permits for four construction projects at the Pathfinder Chemical Company plant in Niagara Falls, N. Y., totaling more than $650,000 in estimated costs, have been issued by the city building commissioner. The new construction is part of an estimated $4,000,000 expansion program at Pathfinder.

Barrett Issues Tar Bases Book

Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has issued a ninety-six page book entitled, "Barrett Tar Bases." Spiral bound, the publication is illustrated and contains numerous charts and tables as well as data on the following:— Specifications and properties of selected Barrett tar bases; forms and packaging; uses of tar bases including bibliographical abstracts, properties of pure tar bases; typical reactions of pure tar bases; hazards and methods of handling, and test methods. Copies are available without cost to members of business firms on request to Barrett, 40 Rector Street New York 6.

Bernco Moves Offices

Bernco International, Inc., has announced the removal of its offices to 80 Wall street, New York. The telephone number is WHitehall 4-3005, 6.

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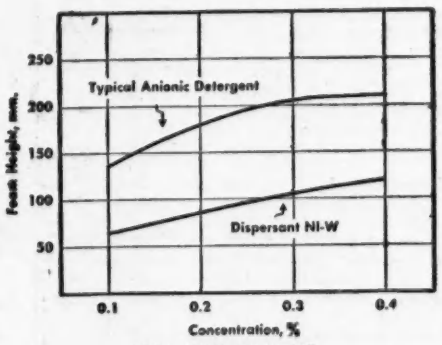

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Higher prices were noted for potato starch and shipments from Maine were lifted fractionally. Production was moderate and sold ahead. Egg products continued firm, reflecting the strength of the egg market. Technical albumen was lifted 3 cents per pound and egg yolk 2 cents per pound. Flake was unchanged, but firm at prevailing high prices.

Consuming demand for textile and leather chemicals last week continued on a hand to mouth basis. Prices were generally maintained at prevailing levels. In sizing materials, potato starch and tapioca flour were in a firm position. Production of potato starch in Maine has been materially affected by the shutting down of two plants as a result of fire damage. Offers of tapioca flour for prompt shipment from Brazil were light and the cost is well above shipments from Java. Trading in the latter grade was limited as some large users are substituting corn starch, which is cheaper. Demand for sago flour was confined to small lots for immediate needs, while interest in shipments from primary sources continued slow.

Tanners continued to limit demand for replacement to occasional moderate tonnage for fill-in needs. Primary markets, however, remained steady and shipments were maintained at prevailing quotations.

Cattle hide leather production in March was indicated by Tanners Council at 2,013,000 hides against 2,006,000 in February. Calf and whole kip production also was slightly larger, totaling 936,000 skins in March, compared with 857,000, the previous month; goat and kid skins, 3,163,000 against 2,709,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,319,000, compared 2,368,000.

Shipments of domestic rayon and acetate yarn staple by producers totaled 102,400,000 pounds in April, slightly lower than the previous month, according to the Textile Economic Bureau. Domestic shipments during the first four months of this year totaled 395,400,000 pounds, compared with 362,500,000 pounds for the same period last year. Production of rayon and acetate yarn and staple in April was larger than in March and producers' stocks increased to 83,100,000 pounds. Viscose high-tenacity yarn output was at the same level as shipments, while stocks of rayon regular-tenacity yarn declined to 30,100,000 pounds. Acetate yarn shipments in April were 21,200,000 pounds, 9 percent more than March. Production totaled 21,800,000 pounds, and stocks rose to 25,100,000 pounds.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg albumen, tech., 3c. per lb.
Yolk, 2c. per lb.
Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 23, 1952
101.18	101.17	103.09	91.03

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Buying interest was fair for immediate needs. Deliveries against contracts continued to move in good volume. Quotations were maintained for all grades.

Sodium Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate — Prices were reduced 2c. per pound, as a result of lower production costs. Carlots were quoted at 23½c. per pound, drums, and 24c. per pound, for lesser quantities.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Consuming inquiry continued at about normal dimensions. Stocks were adequate to meet current demand. Prices were held at former levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Small lot buying predominated. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady, except for sulphonated tallow, which could have been shaded for sizable quantities.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Seasonal improvement was reported for prompt delivery. Market was unchanged and steady. Drum lots were held at 65c. per pound and smaller quantities ranged up to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Business was confined to prompt delivery. All grades were maintained at former levels. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.69; dark, $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Good sized lots were absorbed by the paper and textile industries against former contracts. New business was spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Quotations were without change and steady. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.26, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply continued to decline and dropped 1,820,000 bushels to 23,815,000 bushels for the week ended May 15, compared with 42,124,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Trading was fairly active, for nearby requirements. Market was unchanged, except technical grade, which was lifted to $1.06 to $1.08 per pound, as to quantity. Flake was scarce and firm, ranging from $2.62 to $2.64 per pound, and powder, $2.66 to $2.68 per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—This market was firmer and quotations were raised 2c. per pound, to $1.22 to $1.24 per pound, according to quantity. Available stocks were light and market reflected the strength of eggs. Demand continued active, chiefly for immediate delivery.

Potato Starch—A firm tone featured this market. Offers from Maine were limited and moderate production was sold ahead. Prices were firmer at 7¼c. to 7.35c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills Maine. Stocks on the spot were unchanged, ranging from 8¾c. to 10c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Consuming interest was centered in domestic starch due to the higher cost of imported material. Danish starch was held at 7¾c. per pound, carlots, duty paid, exdock for prompt shipment.

Sago Flour—Consumers limited demand to small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were quotably unchanged. Raw was quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, and refined, 9c. to 9½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity. Prompt shipments were named at 7⅛c. per pound, carlots exdock.

Tapioca Flour—Offers of Brazilian flour were light and quoted at 13c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for June delivery. Limited stocks on spot were nominal at 14½c. to 17c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity and seller. Java AAA was unchanged at 9c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 9½c. to 9¾c., exwarehouse, as to quantity. AA was available at ¼c. less.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Tanners continued to limit demand to immediate needs. Market was unchanged and steady. Stocks were limited. Extract, 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and 5.1c. per pound, barrels, carlots, same basis. Price advances from 15/100c. to 35/100c. per pound as to grade and quantity will become effective June 1.

Cutch—This market remained steady at former levels. Offers for shipment were maintained at 8¼c per pound, exdock, plus duty, with recent sales at this level.

Divi Divi—Trading was reported inactive. Shipments were unchanged. Forty-five percent tannin was quoted at $70 to $72 per ton, exdock and 48 percent, $75.50 per ton, same basis.

Mangrove Bark—There was no improvement in the quiet demand for replacements. Shipments were quotably unchanged and fairly steady. Columbian bark was held at $60 per ton, exdock; Ecuadorian at $57.50 per ton, and African at $79 to $80 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Buying interest was reported slow. Shipments, however, were well held at former levels. Solid ordinary was quote 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and clarified 12 3/16c. same basis, plus duty.

Valonia—Tanners showed little interest in replacements. Market was steady and quotably unchanged. Beards were unchanged at $85 per ton and cups, $64, exdock.

Wattle — Consuming inquiry lacked snap. Replacements, however, were maintained at former levels. Fair average bark was held at $103 to $104 per ton and merchantable, $100 per ton, exdock. South African extract minimum 60 percent tannin was unchanged at 10.45c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and East African, 60 percent at 10.30c. per pound same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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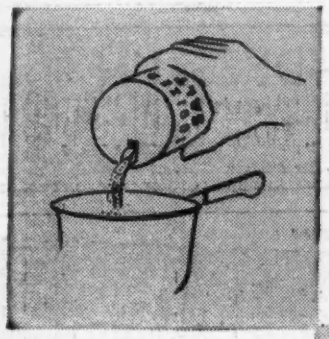

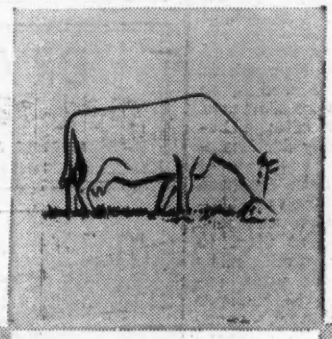

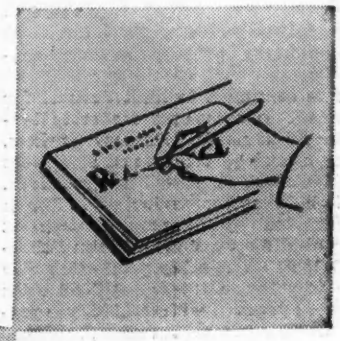

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The drugs and fine chemicals market did not show much price activity last week. At New Orleans, feed grade blackstrap molasses was down ½ cent per gallon. Phenobarbital and its sodium salt were reduced 50c. per pound. This was the first price change on these items in approximately two and one-half years.

Business appeared to be moving rather well, generally speaking. Compared to last year, of course, business activity could be described as running at high levels in this particular market. Ethyl alcohol continued in strong demand with the latest figures on alcohol production and withdrawals showing notable increases, especially in the matter of alcohol withdrawals. The industry was currently interested in whether the RFC would continue to operate the government's synthetic rubber plants and hence purchase additional alcohol for their operation. Fermentation producers are being pressed by the increased cost of raw materials but no price advance was said to be imminent. With another synthetic alcohol plant coming into operation, synthetic producers feel that they will be in a position to take care of virtually all of the country's alcohol requirements.

Butyl solvents were in fair to good demand. The volume of lacquer produced has been on the increase. The level of activity in the furniture and automotive industries has been primarily responsible for the upsurge in lacquer consumption. Despite higher production costs, fermentation producers of butyl alcohol and acetate, have been holding the price line. With competition strong, butyl solvent producers were not expected to reflect their increased costs with any price advance since the petrochemical ketone solvents are currently priced on the same level. Some lacquer formulators were said to prefer butyl solvents over the latter.

Warm weather items such as citric acid, tartaric acid and cream of tartar were showing increased consumption. Domestic producers of tartrates however, were concerned over the volume of business being picked up by the lower priced imported materials. Quite often, according to trade observers, quotations on domestic tartrates must be shaded in order to compete with imports.

Cocoa butter prices continue to slip. Demand for this item was reportedly very poor. By far the greatest volume of cocoa butter goes into confectionary manufacture. This business is seasonally slow during the warm weather. Brazilian menthol prices were softer with demand slow. Licensing restrictions on menthol have offered no difficulty, it was said.

Alcohol—Demand for ethyl alcohol was reported to be running at good levels. Supplies were ample at current consumption volume. Prices were unchanged and there was little indication as to what trend prices would take in the future. As far as raw material costs are concerned, fermentation alcohol prices should move upward, if anything. However, there are factors which are expected to prevent this happening. Of primary concern was competition with synthetic alcohol. Costs of producing synthetic alcohol are fixed within rather well defined limits. Fermentation ethanol costs, however, depend upon blackstrap molasses prices. These have approximately doubled since last year.

Another quite important factor in the alcohol market is whether the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will continue operating the government's synthetic rubber plants and hence continue to buy substantial quantities of alcohol. The status of the synthetic rubber program remains hazy b t if the current wave of governmental economy can be taken as any sign, chances are that the RFC will dispose of these plants to private industry in the near future. It was announced earlier that alcohol purchases would be made next month to cover the operation of the rubber plants in the third quarter. It appeared that the RFC can be depended upon to make further alcohol purchases for that period.

Alcohol statistics for March were recently released by the Treasury Department. While production in March exceeded that in the shorter month of February by better than 1,000,000 gallons, withdrawals were up by almost 13,000,000 gallons.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, New Orleans, ½c. per gal.
Phenobarbital, USP, 50c. per lb.
Sodium, USP, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 23, 1952
89.56	89.58	90.23	97.91

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

This should give a fair indication as to the increase in alcohol consumption. Stocks at the end of March totaled 64,237,630 gallons. compared to 77,701,188 gallons at the end of February and the 95,361,420 gallons at the end of March last year.

The Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on May 22, released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of March, 1953, in comparison with March, 1952.

Production

	Gallons 1953	1952
†Ethyl	46,836,739	41,128,586
*Completely denatured	44,082	46,946
*Specially denatured	30,154,824	21,877,277
Withdrawals		
†Ethyl, tax paid	2,171,052	1,860,626
tax free	56,224,238	40,939,433
*Completely denatured	45,234	33,531
Specially denatured	25,124,165	21,467,122
Stocks		
†Ethyl	64,237,630	95,361,420
*Completely denatured	17,517	51,571
*Specially denatured	14,891,211	13,985,270

*Wine gallons. †Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax division, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in March, 1953, and March, 1952, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1953	1952
Corn and corn products	313,237	51,894,252
Rye and rye products		
Malt and malt products	174,390	8,132,256
Wheat and wheat products	3,091,427	9,607,927
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products		39,374,294
Other grain		
Total grain	3,579,054	109,008,729
Ethylene gas	12,471,473	7,161,670
Other materials	81,009	126,538
	Wine gallons 1953	1952
Molasses	20,130,274	10,989,699
Ethyl sulphate	17,527,497	15,407,310
Sulphite liquors	23,447,600	24,075,200
Other materials	2,864,393	5,804,824
†Products used in redistillation	757,313	734,830

†Proof gallons.

Aminophylline — Currently aminophylline quotations ranged from $4 to $4.30 per pound for the domestic material. Imported aminophylline has been reportedly quoted as much as 25c. per pound below these figures.

While imported aminophylline has cut into the consumption of the domestically produced material, producers appear to be holding rather well against the economic pressure of imports. The answer to this anomaly has been laid to two major reasons. Primarily, the quality of domestic aminophylline is superior to a great deal of the imported. In addition to this factor has been the seeming inability of foreign producers to deliver in quantity with assurance of a steady future supply. Most large consumers of aminophylline are not too willing to chance this uncertainty when domestic producers stand ready to guarantee steady delivery. Thus consumers have been willing to pay a premium in the form of a higher price for the domestic compared to that for imported material.

Benzoic Acid—An advance of 1½c. per pound on benzoic acid was announced late last week by one producer. Other producers failed to go along with the boost, as of press time, however. Also affected by the increase was the sodium salt of the acid. This was also upped 1½ cents, on both the technical and USP grades.

Butyl Solvents—Demand for butyl alcohol and butyl acetate was moving fair to good, depending upon the divergent opinions encountered in the trade. Top consumer of butanol, of course, is the lacquer industry. Recent activity in the furniture and automobile industries reportedly indicate that lacquer consumption this year may exceed last year's by 10 percent or more.

Although methylisobutylketone has replaced butyl solvents with some lacquer formulators, current prices on butanol, butyl acetate and MIBK have been the same since last year. There has been ex-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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pressed surprise in some segments of the trade at butyl producers holding to current price levels especially since, in the case of fermentation producers, raw materials costs have approximately doubled. Blackstrap molasses was bought as low as 4½c. per gallon late last year. The 1953 crop, which was much smaller, sold at 9c. to 10c., on the same basis. Thus, with prices on an equal basis, some lacquer formulators have favored the use of acetate over MIBK on the basis of smell.

The recent opening of another synthetic butanol plant was expected to boost total synthetic capacity appreciably. As in the case of ethanol, synthetic production of butanol and butyl acetate has been on the increase. In the future, prices will be less dependent on raw material costs. Some observers predict that synthetic producers will take the lead in setting industry prices in the not too distant future, as a result. If this year is any criterion, blackstrap molasses prices will not be subject to the vicissitudes of the alcohol market. Cuban producers sharply reduced their output this year and boosted their prices with the result that they received almost as much for the 1953 crop although producing substantially less, as they received for last year's crop.

Castor Oil—Arrivals of beans at Philadelphia and New York ports last week amounted to 1,740,300 pounds, as compared with 384,900 the previous week, and 2,880,750 during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports last week totaled 2,002,000 pounds, as against the 6,436,000 pounds brought in during the previous week, and the 1,363,600 pounds landed during the corresponding week of 1952.

Total imports of beans so far this year at Philadelphia and New York amounted to 53,304,300 pounds, compared with 69,347,750 pounds during the corresponding period in 1952. Total oil imports at these ports so far this year amounted to 48,620,700 pounds, as against the 36,187,200 pounds brought in during the same period last year.

Castor beans grown in Mexico may have promising possibilities. Production has averaged only about 2,800 metric tons a year since World War II, but it is believed that a favorable attitude on the part of the Mexican Government and a continued good world market for the oil could greatly stimulate production.

Most of the castor beans grown are processed in Mexico, and some castor oil is exported to the United States. Although processing plants have a capacity exceeding castor bean production, there is need for increased efficiency and technical improvement.

Citric Acid—Demand for citric acid was said to be excellent. Consumption this year was expected to exceed that last year, which was considered a good year by most producers. The food industry was expected to consume a substantial quantity of citric acid in beverage manufacture. Prices were firm and unchanged. Production facilities have been expanded tremendously to keep pace with the rising demand over the past few years. Supplies were considered adequate.

Cocoa Butter—Demand for cocoa butter was very poor. This is, of course, usual at this time of year. Demand for cocoa butter cannot be expected to show any substantial pickup until September at the earliest, when confectionery manufacture goes into its Fall upswing. The current price of cocoa butter was 67c. per pound and might go lower, depending upon the state of the world cocoa bean market.

Cream of Tartar — Demand for this compound was said to be steady. Supplies were ample and prices unchanged. Low priced imports have been a source of concern to domestic producers for some time. Spanish cream of tartar was reportedly offered at 24c. per pound while Italian cream of tartar was priced at 25c. The Italian material was superior to the Spanish, according to some segments of the trade, and has offered more serious competition. Domestic consumption of cream of tartar was said to be enjoying a seasonal pickup due to its increased consumption in the food industries.

Gelatin — Gelatin production in 1952 totaled 43,665,974 pounds compared to the 48,428,305 pounds produced during the preceding year. Of production last year, some 30,268,501 pounds were edible type, 2,650,442 pounds technical, 3,648,361 pounds pharmaceutical and 7,098,670 pounds photographic grade. By contrast, production in 1951 consisted of 29,898,301 pounds edible gelatin, 4,003,685 pounds technical material, 3,980,437 pounds pharmaceutical and 10,545,882 pounds photographic grade.

Gelatin shipments in 1952 amounted to 45,967,802 pounds compared to 45,999,807 pounds shipped during 1951. Included in the total quantity shipped last year were 32,157,006 pounds edible gelatin, 2,824,106 pounds technical grade, 3,519,767 pounds pharmaceutical type and 7,466,923 pounds photographic. Shipments in 1951 consisted of 28,657,086 pounds edible gelatin, 3,486,895 pounds technical type, 3,453,735 pounds pharmaceutical gelatin and 10,545,882 pounds photographic material.

Glycerin — Demand for glycerin continued at strong levels. Despite the inroads made into glycerin consumption by other polyols, the tobacco, cellophane and protective coatings industries continue to use large quantities of glycerin. Glycerin stocks have been rated fair. The heavy flow of imports in the first quarter and the stepped up domestic production have kept the supply situation about on par with demand. That imports would continue heavy was doubtful. The large amounts received during the first quarter were the result of arrangements made last year when stocks were low and glycerin inventories piled up in exporting countries. Import figures for this quarter were expected to be lower than for the first quarter.

Production of glycerin as a by-product of soap manufacture plus the amount made synthetically have increased. This, despite the assumption that synthetic detergents were decreasing the demand for soap. Expansion of synthetic glycerin facilities was reportedly planned so that even if soap consumption falls appreciably with an attendant decline in glycerin manufacture, synthetic glycerin will help fill the gap.

Menthol—Demand for menthol was reported to be poor. Quotations on the Brazilian material dropped 10c. per pound. Japanese was steady. Currently Brazilian menthol was pegged at $6 per pound, while the Japanese and Chinese was listed at $7.50. The licensing restrictions placed on menthol have not caused any particular hardship in view of the slack demand, it was said.

Milk Powder — Commercial offerings continued heavy. Buying interest was limited to immediate needs only. Heavy volume continued to move to the CCC on support program. Currently, spray proc-

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ess nonfat dry milk solids was quoted from 14½c. to 16½c. per pound, in carlots. The roller process material was quoted from 11c. to 14c., on the same basis.

Manufacturers' stocks of dry whole milk were 13,311,000 pounds, lowest for the date since 1950, although only fractionally lower than a year earlier and 5 percent less than the five-year average. Spray-dried whole milk stocks were 13,259,000 pounds at the end of March, which were practically unchanged from a year earlier but 4 percent less than the five-year average.

Molasses — Feed molasses prices were down at most mid-west feed mixing centers during the week ended May 19, 1953. At New Orleans, the cane blackstrap price was mostly 10½c. per gallon with some higher quotations reported. At New York the price continued at 12½c. per gallon. Demand in the Gulf was slow to moderate with indications of a slight increase during the past week. Supplies of cane blackstrap were adequate at all terminals.

Blackstrap quotations at Houston ranged from 11½c. to 12c. while Savannah and Jacksonville quoted 11½c. Norfolk, Baltimore, and Philadelphia were quoting 12½c.

Production of Cuban blackstrap as of April 30, 1953, was 238,200,000 gallons, according to official reports. This leaves an estimated 29,000,000 gallons yet to be produced under the restricted sugar crop in Cuba.

Supplies of beet, citrus and hydrol molasses continued generally limited. Prices on citrus molasses varied from 8.7c. to 10.2c. per gallon at Florida points. Supplies were reportedly adequate at Dunedin, Ocala, Frostproof, Lake Wales and Winter Garden.

Phenobarbital—The price of phenobarbital and phenobarbital sodium was reduced 50c. per pound last week. The price change was the first in approximately two and one-half years. Currently, phenobarbital and its sodium salt were listed at $4 per pound in 100-pound lots, with smaller quantities ranging from $4.10 to $4.35 per pound.

Tartaric Acid—Demand for tartaric acid was at fair levels, generally. Offerings of low priced imported material of Spanish and Italian origin continued to plague domestic producers. Although priced substantially below domestic material, the quality of the imported tartaric acid was questionable, in some cases. Domestic tartaric prices were unchanged and there was no indication of any changes due in the immediate future. Foreign competition, however, may very well necessitate some price adjustments by domestic producers, it was said.

WHO Group Proposes Six New Drug Names

The World Health Organization's subcommittee on non-proprietary names has proposed six new names for adoption as international non-proprietary names. Anyone wishing to comment or object to these names should contact Dr. Lloyd C. Miller of the subcommittee, 46 Park avenue, New York 16, referring to the name by its WHO number. Following are the proposed names, together with their WHO numbers and a description of the chemical nature of the compounds:—

Dihydrallazine (WHO No. 245)—1,4-Dihydrazinophthalazine.

Insulin zinc suspension (WHO No. 242)—Combination of soluble and insoluble insulin.

Methylchlorazine (WHO No. 244)—Parachlorobenzhydryl-4-metamethylbenzyl piperazine.

Phenprocoumarol (WHO No. 247)—3-(Gamma-phenylpropyl)-4-oxycumarin.

Protoveratrine (WHO No. 246)—A purified mixture of protoveratrine A and protoveratrine B, ester alkaloids containing steroid-type alkamines isolated from veratrum album.

Thrufyl nicotinate (WHO No. 243)—Tetrahydrofurfuryl nicotinic acid ester.

Sorbitol Parley Held by Atlas

A management symposium on sorbitol, its position in the present economy and its present fields of use was sponsored May 20 at the Blackstone hotel, Chicago, by the Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Atlas conducted a similar symposium in New York last October (OPD, 10/20/52).

Atomic Power

—Continued from page 7

Mr. Winne said, adding that eventually—in a matter of decades rather than years—there will be "atomic-electric power plants which can compete economically with coal, oil or gas-fired plants." However, he predicted that atomic energy would never displace coal, oil or gas.

Speaking on the mobilization potential of the chemical industry, Howard R. Huston, vice-president and director of American Cyanamid Company, New York, asserted that "a healthy peacetime chemical industry is always mobilized." To be healthy, he went on, it must have "an economic environment free of restrictions, free of tax inequities and free of the erratic competition of sub-standard prices from abroad. It must be up to date; it must have enough technically trained personnel, second to none, and, most important of all, the industry must be self sufficient and independent of any other nation in the world."

Col. Louis W. Munchmeyer, vice-president of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, was elected president of the association in the annual elections. Other officers selected by the board of directors were:—

Rear Adm. Nathaniel S. Prime, first vice-president; Robert T. Norman, second vice-president; W. D. Wilkenson, third vice-president; Arthur Miller, fourth vice-president; Harry A. Wansker, fifth vice-president; Dr. R. E. Gibson, sixth vice-president; and Col. E. R. Baker (Ret.), seventh vice-president.

The new officers then chose Fred M. Jacobs as secretary-treasurer, Col. John C. MacArthur as editor of publications; Lt. Col. Harold B. Rodier (Ret.) as editorial consultant; and Charles E. Pledger, jr., as general counsel.

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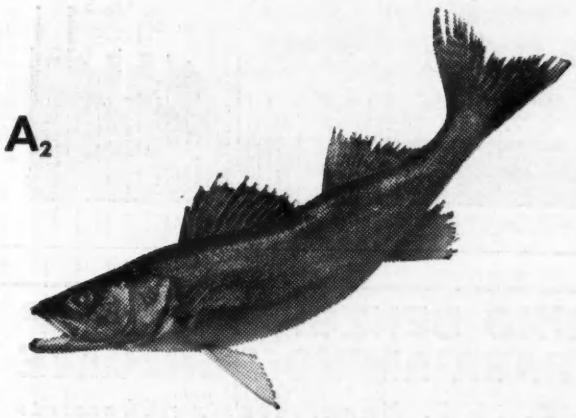

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CSMA Told Labeling Laws Are Misunderstood

—*Continued from page 4*

of a "power of attorney" to restrict the shipment of goods into a state.

Urges Industry Compliance

Concluding his report, Mr. Conner asserted that there are now sound laws on the federal books, that these laws must be complied with by the industry and that it is the public duty of the industry to produce sound products properly labeled. Then, he said, the industry can "with clean hands" demand the free and unrestricted right of interstate commerce, the free and unrestricted right of the use of the courts and similar legal rights.

In his report, the CSMA president, Clarence L. Weirich of the C. B. Dolge Company, Westport, Conn., stated that the association's activities since the December meeting have been largely confined to technical matters, industrial statistics and contacts with legislative and regulatory bodies of the federal, state and municipal governments.

Mr. Weirich noted that the industry nowadays not only has to contend with federal and state regulations over the labeling and sale of household chemicals, but also those of many municipalities in each of the forty-eight states. He said that CSMA's precautionary labeling committee is, therefore, furnishing these regulatory bodies with "model" ordinances and regulations which they can use as a basis for their enactments. This, he added, is in line with the association's goal of uniformity in regulatory control.

Secretary's Report

Dr. H. W. Hamilton, secretary of the association, reported on the work of his office, noting, in particular, the publication of the proceedings of CSMA's December, 1952, meeting. He also cited the reports issued by his office on regulative and legislative actions and on proposed legislation dealing with household chemicals and pressure container packaging.

H. L. Bernstein, Division of Combustibles, New York City Fire Department, announced that, effective May 15, the department's Board of Hazardous Trades had secured approval of modified city regulations, allowing the warning on labels to be printed in any color of ink contrasting with the background color. However, he stressed, red is still the preferred color. Minimum allowable type size for such warning labels, he said, is six-point type for a 4.6 square inch label, with proportionately larger type for larger space labels.

New York City defines inflammable mixtures as those which have a Tag open cup flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit and combustible mixtures as those having a flash point in the range of 100 degrees Fahrenheit to 300 degrees Fahrenheit, he said. Location of warning labels, he added, must be either at the top of the front label, or immediately over the "directions" label.

Use of Cartoon Proposed

E. M. Hughes of R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J., proposed the use of a cartoon called "Safety Sam," which, he said, would be designed to call the attention of the consumer to the required warning labels on chemical household specialties. This presentation, it was pointed out, would overcome the "negative" aspects involved in selling hazardous labeled products and would aid in consumer education in the use of such products.

Dr. W. G. McKenna, Association of American Railroads, Bureau of Explosives, South Amboy, N. J., in discussing "Proper Labeling of Shipments by Railroad," cited the Interstate Commerce Commission rules governing the shipment, labeling and packaging of aerosol products. He called particular attention to the section in the rules dealing with such products and which provide, he said, important exceptions to general regulatory provisions.

Aerosol Output in 1952

The aerosol industry packed 96,618,905 units in 1952, as compared with 34,184,150 units in 1951, Dr. Edmond G. Young of E. I. dpPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., reported to CSMA's aerosol division. Dr. Young, who is chairman of the division, said the report was based on production figures supplied by thirty-one organizations either loading their own products or doing contract loading for other marketers. This, he added, represents 99 percent of the nation's pressure-packed products and indicates a retail value of about $105,000,000 in products.

Increases of 170 to 1,417 percent were listed for various product groups included in the survey, conducted for CSMA by

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Ernst & Ernst, New York certified public accountants. The study covered all chemical specialty items now being pressure-packed, but did not include food items such as whipped cream.

Although some newer types of pressure-dispensed products showed more rapid growth, the biggest volume household aids last year were space insecticides and room deodorants, it was stated. The survey indicated that 32,127,823 units of the insecticides were packed last year, as compared with 15,528,810 units in 1951. Aerosol room deodorants production in 1952 was 12,410,268 units, nearly twice the 7,286,809 figure of the preceding year.

Miscellaneous Household Products

Miscellaneous household products, including waxes, insect and water repellents, rug shampoos, and similar items, many of which were introduced in aerosol form only in the last year, jumped to 3,099,868 units in 1952. Only 218,787 units of such products were reported as having been loaded in 1951. Particularly strong growth was noted in the personal products field, where the 1952 production of 25,449,187 units was seven times the 1951 figure of 3,649,396. Included in that group were shaving creams, shampoos, perfumes, personal deodorants, sun tan oil, hair lacquer, and foot sprays.

Among the personal products, it was said, aerosol shaving creams made such rapid gains in 1952 that production figures were broken down for the first time into shave creams and other items. The aerosol shave aids accounted for 16,682,378 units of the 25,449,187-unit production of personal products last year, showing a seven-fold increase over 1951. Miscellaneous products, which included Christmas "snow," dog sprays, mildew preventives, medicals, lubricants, ignition and anti-static sprays, and similar products, accounted for 13,098,049 units of the 1952 production, as compared with 2,977,502 units of the same products the previous year.

The association's survey included a breakdown of products by container size and indicated that the overall 1952 aerosol production consisted of 63,439,015 twelve-ounce containers, including 5,300,000 units of space insecticides for the armed forces, and 32,569,541 units of six ounces or less.

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Nitrocellulose Lacquer Formulations

Dr. Fred S. Palmer of duPont's Jackson Laboratory, Deepwater, N. J., outlined for the division results of more than a year's research into nitrocellulose lacquer formulations. Aerosol application of prudcts of that type, he pointed out, is particularly desirable because of the rapid drying rate and poor brushing characteristics usually associated with nitrocellulose finishes.

Quick-drying nitrocellulose aerosol lacquers, the speaker said, are likely to capture a good share of the nation's home furniture-finishing market. Principal difference between conventional brush or spray lacquers and the aerosol types, it was pointed out, is the addition of a propellant (duPont "Freon" fluorinated hydrocarbons) to force the lacquer from the can in a fine spray.

Unlike "true" lacquer solvents, such as methylethyl ketone and methylisobutyl ketone, Dr. Palmer said, the "Freon fluorinated hydrocarbons will not dissolve nitrocellulose, and the quantity used must be carefully controlled to avoid precipitation of the nitrocellulose. The diluent action of the propellent, he added, requires greater proportion of "true" solvents in aerosol formulations than in those intended for conventional methods of lacquer application.

CMC As Additive to Detergents

The disinfectant and sanitizers division heard a discussion of CMC as an organic additive to detergent mixtures by Dr. H. R. Suter of Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich. Dr. Suter said that "the principal reason for the use of CMC in synthetic detergents lies in its pronounced effect in preventing redeposition of soil on cotton fabrics."

CMC, he went on, is not ordinarily used in amounts exceeding 1 percent, and permits built-up soap formulations having excellent fabric whiteness retention properties. The speaker added that it has no significant effect on foaming properties of soaps, anionic or non-ionic detergents.

More than 13,000,000 gallons of liquid insecticides, with a retail value of about $33,000,000, were packed in 1952, Dr. George W. Fiero of Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, reported to the insecticide division. That production based on an industry survey conducted for CSMA by Ernst & Ernst, indicated, it was pointed out, a 15 percent growth over 1951. Household sprays alone accounted for over two-thirds of the 1952 production.

Powdered Insecticides Off

Powdered insecticides, including wettable types and crystalline forms of mothicides, showed losses ranging from 1½ percent to 14 percent last year, however. Principal losses in the solid products were in livestock wettable powders, where 1952 production was estimated at 725,000 pounds. Other powdered insecticides accounted for 1,700,000 pounds of the 1952 production, but also were down about 14 percent from 1951. Best showing was made by mothicides, where the 1952 production of 17,300,000 pounds was only 1½ percent under the previous year.

Dr. Fiero cautioned, however, that the survey results were based upon questionnaires returned by only 38 percent of the 200 manufacturers contacted. Figures reported to the association were a projection of those returns, he said. Survey findings in the case of household type sprays indicated continued preference for the residual sprays. The latter accounted for 60 percent of the 1952 production, with the balance going into space type sprays.

Among residual sprays, survey findings also showed a definite trend toward formulations containing chlordane and a decrease in production of the DDT types. About 41 percent of the residual sprays last year contained chlordane, as compared with 36 percent the previous year. DDT preparations last year accounted for 19 percent of the household spray production, as compared with 25 percent in 1951.

New Basic Insecticide Announced

The division also heard the announcement of a new basic insecticide material by D. L. Kent, head of the biochemicals department of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Kent said that the new chemical, "Strobane," is a chlorination product of a mixture of terpene hydrocarbons and is now available for test purposes. Screening tests conducted by the company and independent laboratories show the new product to be highly effective against many species of household insects and a broad range of agricultural pests, he stated.

Mr. Kent went on to say that "Strobane" can be prepared and used in practically all conventional forms with the most immediate potential usefulness in the field of aerosols, space sprays and surface sprays. He also noted that no aromatic solvent is needed to hold "Strobane" in solution for aerosols or space sprays as is quite common with other chlorinated hydrocarbons, and there is no white objectionable residue.

Vinyl Floors Need Waxing

Cyril S. Kimball, executive vice-president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, gave strong support before the waxes and floor finishes division to the claim that vinyl plastic flooring should be waxed. He stated that in several vital respects vinyl plastic floorings "do no differ from other types of flooring for which decades of usage have amply proved the need for and desirability of waxing." Mr. Kimball, in his report, made the following points:—

The appearance of vinyl plastic tile, as judged by gloss measurement, is greatly improved by waxing; the use of wax does not significantly change the coefficient of friction or slip properties of the product; the soiling tendencies of vinyl tile may be substantially decreased by waxing; soil removal by scrubbing is greatly facilitated where vinyl tile has been waxed; wax gives pronounced protection against marring of vinyl tile surfaces, and, lastly, the appplication of water emulsion wax to certain tiles when they are new may prove difficult because of poor wetting and spreading, but it was found that this condition disappears after the flooring has been subjected to a period of service.

Allethrin Standards Adopted

Official industry standards for the analysis of allethrin were adopted by CSMA at its midyear meeting. Providing for the first time an official analysis method for manufacturers, the analysis was adopted by the association on the recommendation of its chemical analysis committee. The new standards are the result of several years' study by that group, headed by Dr. Mark Hill, Gulf Oil Corporation research chemist, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Designated as the ethylenediamine method for allethrin assay, the standard procedure includes determination of allethrin, chrysanthemum monocarboxylic acid, chrysanthemum monocarboxylic anhydride, and chrysanthemum monocarboxylic acid chloride. Ethylenediamine is used as a control solution to determine the presence of various chemical compounds in the materials being tested.

Sugar Cane Wax Market Expansion Is Predicted

Sugar cane wax is fast growing in market importance and within a few years "will become the most important vegetable wax on the market," Maurycy Bloch, vice-president of Warwick Wax Company, Long Island City, N. Y., declared last week. Speaking at a dinner commemorating the tenth anniversary of the concern, held May 17 at the Drake hotel, Chicago, in conjunction with CSMA's midyear meeting, Mr. Bloch pointed to the expanding usage of sugar cane wax by the carbon paper and business form industry and its "ever increasing application in other wax-consuming industries."

At the Warwick dinner, attended by about 250 guests, comprising executives from chemical specialty manufacturers, Warwick Wax distributors and Sun Chemical Corporation, of which Warwick Wax is a subsidiary, Dr. John T. Fish, director of research and refining for the wax company, was awarded a placque in recognition of his "inventive genius and outstanding contributions to wax technology."

Trade Briefs

T. R. Edgerton has joined Red Star Yeast & Products Company as a sales representative.

Central Scientific Company has named Russell L. Lawson executive vice-president.

Joseph I. Lisaius, of Schering Corporation, has received a Sloan Foundation fellowship at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The University of Virginia has received a grant from Eli Lilly & Co. for study of the mechanism of excretion of sulphur amino acids.

Manganese Ore Allocation Is Suspended by DMPA

Allocation of managanese ore was virtually suspended last week by the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

A provision of the allocation order (mineral order 2) pertaining to reports to the government remains in force until June 30, 1953, but after that date the only provision that will be left in effect by the action is one authorizing the Defense Materials Procurement Administrator to issue special directives covering deliveries of managanese ore.

Renderers Association Plans Broader Research Program

The National Renderers Association, meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, last week announced the signing of agreements for an industry sponsored research program to find new uses for its products.

The association said that a contract has been negotiated with the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory at Philadelphia to develop new and additional data pertaining to the use of inedible tallow and grease and their derivatives in the plastics and plasticizer fields. The association has also signed an agreement with the Stanford Research Institute and a third contract with the American Meat Institute Foundation, which also involve research programs broadening the use of tallows and greases.

Agriculture Conservation

—*Continued from page 3*

need to be subsidized any longer for their uses of lime and fertilizer and that he favored spending the conservation funds on projects which have a more permanent effect on conserving the soil.

During the current year, under a conservation benefit payment fund of $250,000,000, approximately $82,000,000 has been alloted for lime and fertilizer purchases. Under the $140,000,000 proposed for conservation programs next year, Secretary Benson planned to limit the fertilizer and lime payments to around $24,000,000. Some of the opponents of the $55,000,000 increase noted that the difference between the $82,000,000 spent this year and the $24,000,000 to be spent next year was $58,000,000, or only $3,000,000 more than the increase voted. They surmised that next year's fertilizer and lime payments will run about the same as those of this year, but they failed to get any enlightenment from the house members sponsoring the increase.

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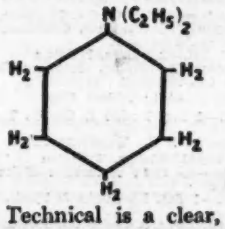
M.W. 155.3



DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

N,N-Diethylcyclohexylamine Technical is a clear, colorless liquid which is soluble in ether and benzene and slightly soluble in water. Traces of cyclohexanone and N-ethylcyclohexylamine may be present as impurities. N,N-Diethylcyclohexylamine Technical is available in commercial quantities.

SPECIFICATIONS

N,N-Diethylcyclohexylamine Technical is produced to these specifications:

Purity . . . 98.5% minimum
Moisture Content . . . 0.1% maximum
Distillation Range . . . It shall distill 5 to 95 cc within 2.0°C., including the temperature 194.5°C., corrected to 760 mm.

SUGGESTED USES

This product is worth investigating as an intermediate for emulsifying agents and as an acid acceptor in organic reactions where pyridine is now being used. N,N-Diethylcyclohexylamine should also be of interest as a starting material for quaternary derivatives.

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Imports at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—10 bls, Nagoya
ALCOHOL, CETYL—26 cs, Aceto Chemical Co, London
ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE—80 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—20 bgs, Mundus Chemical Corp, Hamburg
AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE—30 bbls, E L O'Reilly Co, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—6 dms, George Uhe Co, Miragoane
ANILIN DYES—20 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
5 cns, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
8 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Hamburg
6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
8 cns, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
15 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
8 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
9 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Glasgow
32 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
ANTHRAQUINONE—5 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ANTIMONY METAL—43 cks, Rotterdam
ARSENIC, WHITE—99 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
BARBASCO ROOT—73 bdls, Gillespie & Co, Callao
BAYBERRY WAX—60 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Buenaventura
BEESWAX—50 pkgs, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, Beirut
43 bgs, Reaud-Geck Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Sanchez
45 bgs, Robinson Wagner Co, Port Au Prince
53 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Puerto Barrios
26 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Amapala
14 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Jacmel
5 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Petit Goave
14 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Alexandria
37 bgs, Havana
71 bgs, Santiago
230 bgs, Rotterdam
BERGAMOT OIL—10 hf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
107 hf cs, Yardley of London, Messina
20 hf cs, Tombarel Products, Messina
BISMUTH METAL—68 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BISPHENOL—200 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
100 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—372 dms, Manaus
CAMPHOR POWDER—100 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Keelung
CANAIGRE ROOT—85 bgs, Vera Cruz
CANANGA OIL—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Tandjong Priok
2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tandjong Priok
CANDELILLA WAX—88 bgs, Tampico
CAPROLACTAM—10 dms, American Enka Corp, Rotterdam
CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
SEED—200 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
750 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBAZOLE—12 bbls, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—20 cs, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
20 cs, Wm E Martin, Colombo
24 cs, Wm E Martin, London
5 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mangalore
20 cs, M J Golombeck, Mangalore
CASEIN—300 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Hamburg
500 bgs, Industrial Raw Materials, Hamburg
1,400 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Montevideo
400 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
3,500 bgs, N Y Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,182 bgs, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, J H Schroder, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—533 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Mangalore
CASSIA—400 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Hong Kong
400 bls, Chase National Bank, Hong Kong
320 bls, C T Wilson Co, Rotterdam
257 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
251 bls, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
83 bls, Archibald & Kendall, Rotterdam
100 bls, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
697 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—250 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Petit Goave
1,150 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Port de Paix
820 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Cap Haitien
1,014 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Port Au Prince
379 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Jacmel
1,237 bgs, Spencer, Kellogg, Gonaives
5,964 bgs, Interoceanic Commodities Corp, Buenos Aires
788 bgs, M N Hakkak & Co, Rotterdam
OIL—160 tons, H G Albu Co, Recife
400 tons, Spencer, Kellogg, Recife
315 tons, Spencer, Kellogg, Antwerp
CELERY SEED—42 bgs, Louis Furth, Marseille
CHLORAL HYDRATE—10 kgs, R J Saunders, London
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
CHOLIC ACID—36 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
CHROMIC ACID—100 dms, Foreign Shipping Service, Rotterdam
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—12 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
21 kgs, R W Greeff & Co, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Geismar & Co, Keelung
COALTAR DYES—1 cs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
1 can, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
20 cks, A E Nydegger, Rotterdam
21 cks, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—126 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Manila
230 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
COD OIL—50 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
50 dms, E F Drew & Co, St Johns
100 dms, Reilly Whitman Walton Co, St Johns
200 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
149 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
30 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
CODLIVER OIL—200 dms, Whitmoyer Lab, St Johns
151 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
COPAIBA, BALSAM—10 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus
COPAL GUM—180 bgs, Wm H Schell, Manila
60 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
500 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Matadi
200 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
100 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Matadi
49 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
175 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
300 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
COPPER CYANIDE—40 dms, Bank of Athens, Rotterdam
OXYCHLORIDE—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
CORIANDER OIL—4 cans, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
9 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Rotterdam
SEED—222 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires
COTTON LINTERS — 261 bls, Riverside Mills, Santos
814 bls, J E Bernard, Recife
300 bls, J H Schroder, Matadi
CREAM OF TARTAR—150 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—342 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM — 50 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Tandjong Priok
170 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Tandjong Priok
100 cs, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Tandjong Priok
DERRIS ROOT—123 bgs, Merck & Co, Puerto Barrios
DEXTRIN—120 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
10 bgs, D C Andrews, London
210 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—450 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, T H Deutz & Co, Rotterdam
ERGOSTEROL—1 cs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Collett-Week-Nibecker Valparaiso
FUEL OIL—294,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
129,366 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
137,781 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
104,157 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Curacao
GALL—2 cks, Wilson & Co, Lyttelton
9 cks, C Hollinshed, Auckland
1 ck, C Hollinshed, Timaru
2 cks, Wilson & Co, Timaru
OX—2 cks, Tupman Thurlow, Auckland
GELATIN—120 dms, D H Burdett, London
480 dms, B Young, London
1,500 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Callao
442 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bremen
47 ctns, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
124 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
75 bls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GLUE—511 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Hamburg
GLYCERIN—107 dms, Faber Bros, Alexandria
196 dms, L Pasternak Co, Liverpool
39 dms, Matadi
GRAPHITE—198 bgs, H W Baiz, London
GUAIACWOOD OIL—16 cs, George Uhe Co, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—2,700 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
10,315 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
234 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
ILMENITE SAND—10,000 tons, National Lead Co, Koilthottam
IRON BLUE—62 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
KAURI GUM—91 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
KIESERITE—2,000 bgs, Pupepac Corp, Bremen
LAVENDER OIL—6 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Marseille
LEATHERMEAL—1,115 bgs, Liverpool
LEMON OIL—100 hf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
10 hf cs, George Uhe Co, Messina
11 cs, H Marmorek & Son, Tel-Aviv
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Santiago
100 hf cs, Messina
PEEL—40 bbls, A G Mainzer, Messina
26 cks, Guaranty Trust Co, Messina
164 cks, Chase National Bank, Messina
16 cks, Messina
55 bbls, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Givaudan Corp, Cochin
13 dms, French American Banking Co, La Libertad
LICORICE ROOT—96 bgs, Rotterdam
LIME OIL—3 cs, Florasynth Laboratories, Inc, Port of Spain
24 cs, Polak & Schwartz, Port of Spain
9 cs, D W Hutchinson & Co, Port of Spain
1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
29 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Port of Spain
20 cs, Delgo Aromatic, Genoa
LIVERMEAL—560 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Bluff
500 bgs, Montevideo
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—50 bbls, J Einstein & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
150 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Barcelona
800 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Barcelona
50 bgs, Bank of N Y, Valencia
200 bgs, Barcelona
100 bgs, Valencia
MACE—14 cs, C T Wilson Co, Macassar
MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—300 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Hamburg
MANDARIN OIL—3 qu cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Messina
2 hf cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
MANGROVE EXTRACT—3,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MARJORAM—25 bls, Hismoco American Co, Marseille
60 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Marseille
120 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Arica
MASTIC GUM—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Piraeus
MENTHOL—20 cs, Sondovitch Bros, Yokohama
MILK SUGAR—50 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—463,697 gals, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Baralona
1,115,132 gals, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, San Pedro de Macoris
333,963 gals, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, San Juan
450 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—2,000 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, Plochmann & Harrison, Rotterdam
500 bgs, C Gulden, Rotterdam
300 bgs, C Gulden, Aarhus
250 bgs, American Trading Corp, Hamburg
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,595 bbls, Stanco Inc, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—20 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
5 dms, Gorman Anderson Corp, Rotterdam
85 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
8 dms, Progressive Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
90 bbls, Nova Chemical Corp, Genoa
2 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemicals, Rotterdam
NICKEL CARBONATE—15 cks, Aceto Chemical Co, Hamburg
CHLORIDE—25 cks, Iritox Chemical Co, Rotterdam
25 cks, Browning Chemical Corp, Hamburg
2 kgs, Republic Chemical Co, London
50 bbls, Chemicore Corp, Bremen
SULPHATE—40 bgs, Meyer Shipping Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Republic Chemical Co, London
4 cks, Republic Chemical Co, London
100 bgs, Philipp Bros, Hamburg
10 cks, Leviant & Co, Antwerp
NIGER SEED—278 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Massawa
78 bgs, Massawa
NUTMEGS—254 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Tandjong Priok
OLIVE OIL—333 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Genoa
25 dms, Schroeder Bros, Genoa
ORANGE PEEL—10 bbls, A G Mainzer, Messina
36 bbls, National City Bank, Messina
58 bbls, Chase National Bank, Messina
24 cks, Guaranty Trust Co, Messina
11 cks, Messina
61 bbls, Messina
OURICURY WAX—110 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Salvador
400 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Salvador
PALM OIL—195 tons, Lever Bros, Matadi
197 tons, Procter & Gamble, Matadi
403 tons, Standard Bank of S Africa, Port Harcourt
361 tons, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—1 crt, River Plate Corp, Colombo
PAPRIKA—340 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
50 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
400 bgs, I Besoff, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Alicante
PARACHLOROMETACRESOL—50 dms, Karr Ellis Co, Liverpool
5 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PATCHOULI OIL—2 dms, Roure-Duponi Inc, Penang
4 dms, East Asiatic Co, Penang
PEATMOSS—3,650 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
500 bls, Triangle Trading Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, State Export Co, Bremen
1,200 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
2,600 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
2,600 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
5,800 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
2,010 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
660 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
360 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
40 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Cochin
320 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
160 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cochin
45 bgs, Bluefries N Y Inc, Cochin
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
80 bgs, Peter Commercial Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Alleppey
40 bgs, Superintendence Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Superintendence Co, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Colombo
72 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bangkok
480 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alleppey
160 bgs, K A Export Corp, Alleppey
42 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
35 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
35 bgs, M Golodetz, Singapore
70 bgs, A C Israel, Singapore
105 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Mangalore
320 bgs, A C Israel, Mangalore
80 bgs, Chemical Bank, Mangalore
58 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Mangalore
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Colombo
160 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
80 bgs, Indoscan Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Punjab Commercial Agency, Mangalore
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Mangalore
120 bgs, A G Dunn, Kozhikode
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kozhikode
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Kojhikode
80 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kozhikode
231 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Oosthaven
64 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Oosthaven
WHITE—64 bgs, Anglo Amerian Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
40 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Pangkal Pinang
296 bgs, L D Seymour, Pangkal Pinang
77 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangal Pinang
48 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Pangkal Pinang
PERU BALSAM—4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, La Libertad
3 dms, S B Penick & Co, La Libertad
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 101,062 bbls, British American Oil Co, Aruba
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHENYLMETHYLAMINOPROPANOL—7 cks, Antwerp
POLYETHYLENE RESIN—8 bgs, A Bamberger Co, London
44 dms, A Bamberger Co, London
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—87 bgs, A Schulman & Co, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Naples
POPPY SEED—213 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Beirut
425 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—473 bbls, American Union Transport, Hamburg
PERSULPHATE—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
PRUSSIATE—400 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,603 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
1,431 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
3,767 bgs, Rotterdam
QUICKSILVER—71 flks, G Jimenez Corp, Vera Cruz
50 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
230 flks, J H Schroder, Leghorn
100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
QUININE SULPHATE—20 cs, Failek Products Co, Kobe
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RAPE SEED—400 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
RED GUM—150 bgs, Rotterdam
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—77 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
50 bls, F L Kraemer, London
SAFFRON—51 bgs, Vera Cruz
SASSAFRAS OIL, ARTIFICIAL—50 dms, Ungerer & Co, Kobe
SEED—900 bgs, Montrose Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
500 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
300 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
1,200 bgs, Commercial Alcohols Ltd, Bangkok
1,400 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
1,217 bgs, Unity import Export Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, J H Schroder, Bangkok
504 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Bangkok
150 bgs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—50 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SESAMESEED—300 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Corinto
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
398 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
657 bgs, A Sahadi, Cutuco
657 bgs, American Halvah Co, Cutuco
SHELLAC—14 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
34 bbls, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
SIENNA—60 bgs, National Color Co, Larnaca
SODIUM PERBORATE—100 dms, Bendix Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Naples
SULPHATE, ANHYDROUS—3,000 bgs, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROACETATE—50 dms, National City Bank, Bremen
STARCH—2,050 bgs, Haberland Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
STYRAX GUM—49 cs, Istanbul
TALC—2,100 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA—168 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
FLOUR—884 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
105 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Tandjong Priok
300 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
1,601 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Bangkok
2,705 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,360 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
1,000 bgs, Bangkok
TARA POWDER—928 bgs, Callao
THALLIUM SULPHATE—2 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Marseilles
THEOBROMINE—10 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—125 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Marseilles
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—50 dms, Niagara Falls Smelting & Refining, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—154 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—30 tons, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
105 tons, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC ROOT—147 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Jacmel
80 bgs, L E Ranson Co, Alleppey
440 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
240 bgs, R T French, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
120 bgs, K A Export Corp, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—20 bbls, Landers Segal Color Co, Rotterdam
UMBER—80 bgs, National Color Co, Larnaca
UREA—2,200 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Rotterdam
482 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
182 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, A E Toepfer, Rotterdam
VALONIA CUPS—6,415 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Canakkale
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,600 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—110 cs, Orbis Products Corp, Tampico
36 cs, Camax Co, Marseilles
VANILLIN—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
VEGETABLE WAX—234 bgs, East Asia Trading Corp, Rio de Janeiro
250 bgs, Orient Importing Co, Rio de Janeiro
50 dms, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
175 bgs, A Judson Murray, Rio de Janeiro
56 bgs, F L Kraemer, Rio de Janeiro
WHITING—2,100 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—1,440 bgs, National City Bank, Tavoy
2,080 bgs, Derby & Co, Tavoy
256 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
125 bgs, National City Bank, Penang
70 bgs, Metalburg Inc, Penang
235 bgs, National City Bank, Bangkok
59 dms, Callao
WOLFRAMITE—544 bgs, Derby & Co, Bangkok
WOOL GREASE—25 dms, G Fries & Co, Hamburg
27 dms, Hudson Shpg Co, Genoa
242 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
48 dms, Industrial Raw Materials, Liverpool
28 dms, Genoa
YERBA MATE—50 crts, J Victori & Co, Buenos Aires
ZINC CHLORIDE—65 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
ZIRCONIUM CARBONATE—34 bbls, Melberk Inc, Liverpool

Baltimore

ARSENIC, CRUDE—31 bbls, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—25 bgs, Rotterdam
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
LEMON PEEL—10 bbls, Messina
MUSTARD SEED—42 bgs, S Shapiro & Co, Rotterdam
ORANGE PEEL—44 bbls, Messina
PEATMOSS—760 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
400 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam

Boston

GELATIN—371 bgs, First National Boston, Rijeka
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Tradesman National Bank, Bangkok
250 bgs, Tradesman National Bank, Bangkok Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—350 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Bangkok

Los Angeles

AGAR—15 bls, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
ARABIC GUM—50 bgs, Funch Edge & Co, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—40 dms, C M C Chemicals Co, Liverpool
CHLORIDE—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
BONEMEAL—6,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
CALCIUM NITRATE—42,480 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
2,000 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Rotterdam
CODLIVER OIL—1 dm, Nutro Dog Food Corp, Bergen
COPRA—572 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
233 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Jose Panganiban
355 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Siain
560 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Siain
560 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Basilan
EARTH COLOR—3,585 bgs, F D Davis Co, Bremen
5 casks, 2 dms, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—40 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Liverpool
LINSEED CAKE, MEAL—3,100 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Yokohama
MOLASSES, BLACK STRAP—997 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
10,500 metric tons, S W Sugar & Molasses Co, Kaohsuing Formosa
PEATMOSS—50 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
2,000 bgs, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
2,250 bgs, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—16 bgs, Covchin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,000 bbls, General Petroleum Co, Puerto La Cruz
17,711 tons, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Rotterdam
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,100 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, New York Hanseatic Corp, Rotterdam
50 dms, C M C Chemicals, Liverpool
50 bgs, L H Butcher Co, Liverpool
UREA—2,800 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
seatic Corp, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

BERRYLLIUM ORE—223 bgs, Beira
BONEMEAL—3,788 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
1,868 bgs, Auckland
CASTOR OIL—126 tons, Bombay
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Rotterdam
225 dms, Glasgow
DIVI DIVI — 976 seroons, Curacao Trading Co, Puerto Plata

EUCALYPTUS OIL—18 dms, Melbourne
FLUORSPAR—1,000 tons, Venice
FUEL OIL—100,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GYPSUM—6,295 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MANGANESE ORE—10,000 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
NAPHTHALENE—5,555 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,495 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
1,540 bls, Bremen
700 bls, Glasgow
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—188,276 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
247,490 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
113,923 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
687,472 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
109,537 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
313,404 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
104,271 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
122,418 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
203,376 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—240 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Glasgow
TANNING EXTRACT—519 bgs, Mombasa
UREA—2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
ZIRCON SAND—20,437 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

AGAR—4 bls, Berelson Inc, Kobe
CASTOR BEANS—353 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Corinto
OIL—280 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
CINNAMON QUILL—55 bls, C Czarinkow, Colombo
COCONUT OIL—298 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
COPRA—600 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Davao
600 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Medina
1,100 tons, American Trading Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
CAKE—6,400 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
COTTON LINTERS—50 bls, W R Grace & C, La Union
88 bls, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, La Union
DEXTRIN—60 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Antwerp
FISHMEAL—3,065 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Ilo
948 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Mollendo
871 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
862 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers, Callao
LINSEEDMEAL—2,400 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Kobe
1,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Moji
1,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Nagoya
3,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Yokohama
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Kobe
200 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Kobe
MACE—55 cs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
35 cs, Catz American Co, Sourabaya
MOLASSES—6,935 tons, Port of Spain
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—100 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
NUTMEGS—268 bgs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
25 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Sourabaya
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
160 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—14,682 tons, Tide Water Associates, Mena al Ahmadi
32,202 tons, Tide Water Associates, Rastanura
10,079 tons, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE—40 dms, A R Zacher Co, Antwerp
SAGO FLOUR—55 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
SESAME SEED—75 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
163 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
250 bgs, H M Newhall, Corinto
SODIUM NITRATE—1,860 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—70 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Tandjong Priok
TURMERIC ROOT—48 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
UREA—800 bgs, Genoa

SAACI Golf Outing June 23

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its first golf outing of the 1953 season June 23 at the Bonnie Briar Country Club, Larchmont, N. Y., Mike Testa, chairman of SAACI's golf committee, has announced. Golfers will be able to tee-off any time during the morning or afternoon. A buffet luncheon will be served from 11:30 a. m. to 1 p. m., while dinner is scheduled for 7 p. m. Price will be $17.50 for SAACI members and $18.50 for guests, and includes the greens fees, lunch, dinner and golf prizes.

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Copper Controlled Materials Order Revocation Announced

Revocation of order M-11, under which producers of copper controlled materials accepted and scheduled authorized controlled material orders in accordance with the Controlled Materials Plan, has been announced by the National Production Authority, effective at midnight June 30, 1953.

Concurrently, direction 5 to order M-11 also was revoked. This direction provided a means whereby distributors of copper foundry and copper powder mill products were permitted to use self-certification to replace in inventory any material sold from stock to fill an authorized controlled material order.

NPA order M-11 has been superseded by order M-11A, issued to provide for government control over copper controlled materials only for military and atomic energy orders under the Defense Materials System in the third quarter of 1953 and subsequent quarters. Provisions whereby distributors may replace inventory sold to fill ACM orders on and after July 1, are included in order M-11A.

Bids Wanted

Aluminum sulphate, 50M lbs., period July 1, 1953, thru June 30, 1954, Vet. Adm. Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tenn., inv. 11, June 2.

Barium nitrate, 136,793 lbs., N. Y. Chemical Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., inv. 177-B, June 4.

Chemicals, misc., 18 lbs. sulphuric acid, 48 5-lb. containers acetone, Contracting Officer, Chemical Corps Biological Labs., Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md., inv. 342, June 9.

Gas, 14,000 gals. butane, inv. 74, June 11, Quartermaster Bldg., 370, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; 20,525 cu. ft. argon gas, inv. 130, June 8, Contracting Officer, Ordnance Assembly Plant, Army Chemical Center, Edgewood, Md.; 10,000 gals. butane gas, period July 1, 1953, thru Sept. 30, 1953, inv. 52, June 4, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Turner AFB, Albany, Ga.; 40,000 lbs. propane gas, inv. 236, June 5, Contracting Officer, Chemical Corps, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md.; 96,500 gals. propane and butane gas, inv. 22, June 8, 7,150,000 gals. propane, liquid petroleum gas, inv. 21, June 8, Camp Roberts, Purchasing & Contracting Branch, Bldg. 3031, Calif. 30,000 cu. ft. oxygen gas, 10,000 cu. ft. acetylene, inv. 226, June 10, Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District, 601 Davidson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 25,000 cu. ft. oxygen, 6,500 cu. ft. acetylene, inv. 136, June 2, Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District, 420 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.; oxygen, nitrous oxide, cyclopropane, and acetylene gases, period contract from June 1, 1953, thru June 30, 1954, inv. 2, June 3, Supply Officer, Vet. Adm. Hospital, Grand Island, Neb.; acetylene, oxygen, ethylene, nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, for period July 1, 1953, thru June 30, 1954, inv. 1, June 5, Supply Officer, Vet. Adm. Hospital, Walla Walla, Wash.; oxygen, helium, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, cyclopropane, acetylene gases, for period July 1, 1953, thru June 30, 1954, inv. 6, June 2, Vet. Adm. Hospital, 1500 Weiss St., Saginaw, Mich.

Insecticide, 14,000 gals. DDT emulsion concentrate, 57,180 gals., inv. 1556, June 2, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16th St., N. Y. 3, N. Y.

Lime, 500 tons, chemical, inv. 60, June 2; 500 tons, inv. 61, June 5; Corps of Engineers, Office District Engineer, Washington, D. C.

Paint, misc., 56 gals. rubber base paint, 15 gals. oil paint, inv. 606, June 2, Corps of Engineers, Chicago Procurement Office, 226 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.; 100 gals. traffic paint, 300 gals. aluminum paint, inv. CIVENG 146, June 9, Memphis District, Corps of Engineers, P. O. Box 97, Memphis 1, Tenn.; 500 gals. white enamel, inv. 482, June 1, Corps of Engineers, N. Y. District, 80 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.; 188 gals. enamel, 312 gals. same, 546 gals. same, 296 gals. linseed oil, 48 gals. aluminum paint, 170 gals. interior paint, 1,072 gals. oil flat paint, inv. FW-29319, June 2, Business Service Center, Gen. Services Adm., 620 Post Office & Courthouse, Boston 9, Mass.; 23 items paint and enamel, inv. 124, June 4, Corps of Engineers, Louisville District, 830 W. Bdway, P. O. Box 59, Louisville, Ky.; 294 gals. lacquer enamel, inv. 61, June 1, Dallas Chemical Procurement District, 1200 Jackson St., Dallas, Tex., 8,571 gals. thinner, lacquer, clear, fed. spec. TT, T 266 A, amend 2, inv. JD-B-54544-B, June 4, 46,561 gals. lacquer, lustreless, obliterating U. S. Army spec. 3 199 amend 2, inv. B-545 43-B, June 4, 8,571 gals. thinner, lacquer, clear, inv. JD-B-54-544, June 4, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila., Pa.

Potassium chlorate, 321,853 lbs. grade II, N. Y. Chemical Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y. 14, N. Y., inv. 180, June 5.

Salt, 125,000 lbs., rock, Contracting Office, Army Chemical Center, Md., inv. 474, June 3.

Sodium hypochlorite, for period July 1, 1953, thru June 30, 1954, Supply Officer, Vet. Adm. Hospital, Walla Walla, Wash., inv. 3, June 3.

Cottonseed Products Ass'n Elects Vaughan President

S. J. Vaughan, jr., was elected president of the National Cottonseed Products Association at the closing session of the organization's recent fifty-seventh annual convention in Los Angeles. Mr. Vaughan succeeds W. B. Coberly, jr.

Directors elected to serve with Mr. Vaughan are:—E. P. Kidd, Fred G. Sherrill, James Hicky, Harry S. Baker, E. G. McKenzie, sr., C. W. Wallace, A. K. Shaifer, J. B. Perry, T. F. Bridgers, A. L. Durand, E. H. Lawton, Frank B. Caldwell, sr., J. Webb Howell, jr., Joe Flaig, W. R. Squires, W. B. Vaughan, C. T. Prindeville, W. F. Guinee, W. H. Knapp and Dupuy Bateman, jr.

The convention recorded its grave concern over the tremendous quantities of cottonseed products that have been accumulated under the Federal price support program. It urged the Commodity Credit Corporation to announce a specific policy regarding the disposal of these products during 1953-54. It urged further than cottonseed and cottonseed products be permitted to sell in the free market, and voiced its opposition to current proposals for disposing of CCC surpluses in foreign markets by means of dumping and government-to-government trading.

Arrangements have been made to hold the 1954 convention of the association at the Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex. The dates will be May 7 through 11, with full details to be announced later.

Minerals Exploration Aid Limited to Short Materials

The regulations under which the government, through the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, will continue to help finance the cost of exploration for new deposits of strategic minerals, have been amended to restrict the program to those minerals still in critically short supply, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay has announced. The amendment made to DMEA order-1 complies with the directive issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization on April 15, which eliminated nineteen separate metals or minerals from the list of thirty-seven previously eligible for government assistance.

In accordance with amendment 2 to DMEA order-1, government assistance is now available for the following metals and minerals:—Group A, for which the government will contribute 50 percent of the approved project costs—chromium, copper, molybdenum, bauxite (refractory grade only); group B, for which the government will contribute 75 percent of the approved project costs—manganese, tungsten; and group C, for which the government will contribute 90 percent of the approved project costs—asbestos (amosite, chrysotile, and crocidolite), beryl, cobalt, columbium, tantalum, industrial diamonds (bort), mica (muscovite block and film), nickel, platium, thorium, and uranium.

Cities Service Co. Elects Jones, Watson to Top Posts

Cities Service Company, New York, has elected W. Alton Jones chairman of the board, and Burl S. Watson president.

Mr. Jones will serve as the company's chief executive officer in charge of the supervision and direction of its affairs. As chairman, he will turn over to Mr. Watson certain administrative duties and devote increasing attention to the long-range expansion and development of the Cities Service oil and natural gas interests, in both the domestic and foreign fields. Mr. Watson, formerly executive vice-president, has been associated with Cities Service for thiryt-six years.

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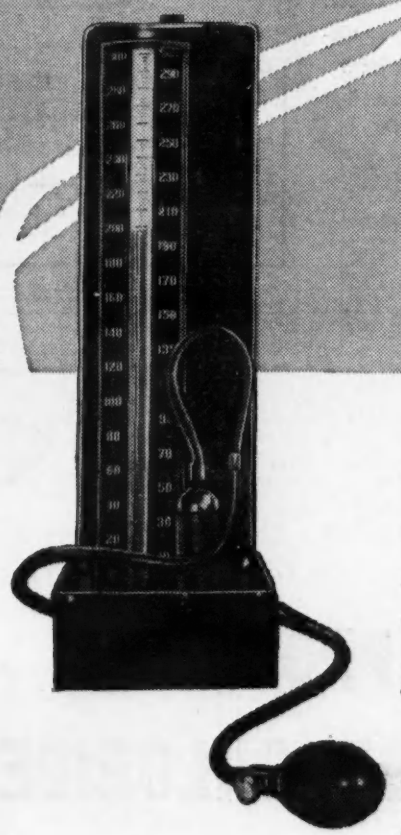

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Trading in the botanical market was mainly for prompt needs last week. Manufacturing consumers failed to cover needs very far ahead and their prompt requirements were not very substantial. Jobbing business was the principal characteristic of the trading period and even that was definitely conservative in size. Of twenty-seven price changes reported during the period, fifteen were advances and the balance were declines. The weight of price change was in downward direction, bringing the market index down 0.05 point to 107.87.

Botanical drugs were very steady in price regardless of the rather consistent absence of substantial buying. Present stocks in the hands of dealers have probably never been quite so small as they are this year just when collection of domestic drugs is getting underway, albeit in rather sluggish fashion. No large, unsold stock of domestic drugs hangs over the market and some feel that regardless of how large the crop may be this year, the small quantities being carried over—especially of major items—will tend to increase market resistence to price declines. A good sized gathering of domestic could do hardly more than restore a normal balance to supply.

Primary market collectors show a disinclination to buying broadly. They tend to concentrate their endeavors on items for which manufacturing consumers are willing to contract ahead. Relatively inactive items stand an excellent chance of being neglected however small may their carry-over be.

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Ceylon, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Mombasa, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
white, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian*, 12c. per lb.
Italian, officinalis, 4c. per lb.
Turmeric, Alleppey*, 9c. per lb.
Madras*, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, Jamaica No. 1, 4c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, bleached, A, 65c. per lb.
decorticated, Guatemalan, 11c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia cuttings, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, medium, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ¼c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 2c. per lb.
Marjoram, Chilean, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana Oriental, ¼c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, ½c. per lb.
shrivels, 1c. per lb.
Oregano, Syrian, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
black*, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 23, 1952
107.87	107.92†	107.19	113.95

* Obtained too late for index calculation.
† Revised.

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Balsams

Fir—Canadian balsam failed to rise further in price but the market at $34 to $35 per gallon was reported to be exceptionally firm, based on available stocks and the present replacement cost of the limited amount of material remaining unsold in the primary market. Oregon balsam, of course, must remain in strictly nominal position so far as the usual suppliers in quantity are concerned; acute scarcity that prevails in such directions cannot be relieved earlier than next Fall and the marketing of new crop goods. Odd lots occasionally to be found locally were noted at $3.25 to $3.30 per gallon.

Peru—Following the price decline reported in the previous trading period, the market became steadier and sellers were not disposed to accept less than $1.30 per pound last week. However, the market was considered to be basically inclined to relative competitive price positions among suppliers.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—The primary market in the Pacific northwest does not have labor in abundance. A year ago, striking lumberman turned to bark peeling for cash money but this year they seem to be busy at their usual trade and, consequently, fewer workers are working on the 1953 peel at interior points. The result has been bark reaching first-hand warehouses in quantities far under that a year ago. Which is not to say that, in the final analysis, peel will be insufficient for requirements this year but it does create a situation which, locally, dealers find puzzeling so far as gauging what the later trend may be in prices. At the moment, spot is 29c. to 30c. per pound and 26c. is quoted, for source.

Sassafras—New production reaches primary market warehouses only in conservative quantities. Prices offered workers should stimulate activity but the labor supply is rather small at the present time. It is apt to be increased later on.

Beans

Vanilla—Although not especially active last week, this item remained exceptionally steady in price and sellers were disposed to await the probably higher market when extract manufacturers return to the market to cover future needs in broad fashion. Foreign markets have not weakened despite the reduced sales to the United States, and since their total stocks are apt to be smaller than they were a year ago, shippers are still disposed to think of the future in terms of an advancing market.

Flowers

Arnica—Considering the fact that it is new crop season wherever this item is collected at home and abroad, prices current on the spot at the present time display considerable stability. Dealers are not disposed further to change their price views until such time as replacement costs shall have been established definitely. Nothing at present suggests that replacement will be much below that of a year ago.

Clover—The fact that labor in the domestic primary is not generally working at drug collection at this time may mean that the total gathering of red clover flowers may be conservative. However, it cannot be said that dealers, at this time, are worrying very much about the situation. They are retaining prices at a steady position and awaiting further developments in the primary markets.

Elder—No important change in the supply situation is forecast at this time but, of course, collection is in its early stage and the true picture of future supplies is difficult to discover. A moderate quantity is being carried over from last year but the total is generally considered to be much short of normal.

Gums

Aloe—Cape aloe appears to be in an exceptionally firm position. Virtually nothing is obtainable at the origin save at exceptionally high prices and relief from that situation cannot hardly come earlier than two or three months when further stocks for export account may become available. Prediction respecting the size of the next crop of Cape material are favorable at this time since rains have fallen in sufficient volume to suggest a crop of excellent size. Other varieties of aloe in this market were reported to be in very steady price position and not to be available in more than moderately sized quantities here or in the source markets.

Arabic—Price stability prevailed, at home and abroad. Movement into consumption was said to be moderate in size but considerable market activity as between spot dealers took place last week. Quotations to manufacturing consumers of

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended May 15

New York

Cassia, 4 lots, 317 bales: filthy.
Lemon oil, 2 lots, 20 cases: another oil substituted.
Marjoram Leaves, 2 lots, 79 bales: excess foreign matter.
Mace, 14 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs, 8 lots, 742 bags: moldy and wormy.
Paradise grains, 100 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 15 lots, 207 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Quinine sulphate, 11 cases: not USP.

Philadelphia

Mustard seed, 300 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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cleaned amber sorts ruled on the basis of 13¼c. to 15c. per pound, asked. Dealers selling consumers were not inclined to shade that position save in occasional, very small price fractions.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Business was mainly jobbing in size and total transactions were on the low side. Quantity buying on contract terms is apt to come in the future when some idea respecting replacement costs may have developed. The market seems to lack signs of even potential weakness at this time.

Buchu—Establishment of a spot market in line with new crop replacement cost is apt to come soon. The origin has begun to export the new crop and prices mentioned on one lot seemed to suggest that spot quotations may eventually be shaded conservatively. Spot prices last week were 40c. to 42c. per pound and the supply was on the conservative side.

Digitalis—Quotations were held steady, pending an estimate of probable production and some indication with respect to the quality which may be expected this year. Much of last year's crop has gone into consumption through contract operations. Negotiation of 1953 contracts should begin soon.

Laurel—Prices were unusually well stabilized last week. Buyers' activity was confined to relatively small quantities but lack of more business failed to ease the market undertones and prices. Stocks were said to be fairly ample at the present time.

Marjoram—Chilean material was shaded to 19c. to 19½c. per pound. Bohemian and French goods remained unchanged.

Oregano—Replenishment of the virtually exhausted supply in the hands of importers must await the 1953 production at all origins. The currently nominal quotations were high, and as follows:—Portuguese, 20c. per pound; Italian, 24c., and Mexican, 35c. These high levels testified to the thoroughly depleted state of stocks in all markets. A firm, prompt delivery offer of Syrian was made at 18½c. to 19c.

Passion Flower—A question respecting just how well the export market may be supplied this year was unanswerable last week but no super stock seems likely at this time. And the carryover from previous years has been well worked down.

Sage — Dalmatian leaves became stronger and higher at the origin, finding reflection on spot through an advance to 50c. to 51c. per pound. Italian officinalis was sympathetically higher at 19c. to 20c. Other varieties remained unchanged.

Miscellaneous

Grains of Paradise—Low prices induced some gain in demand but at the end of last week the market was more competitive and lower at 30c. to 31c. per pound.

Papain — Prices failed to fluctuate further last week. Quotations on all kinds and strengths of the powdered item were very steady and those prevailing on top testing material were definitely firm to strong, especially in transactions involving guaranteed potencies. High quality material was not in especially good supply nor, it was said, are stocks apt to be materially increased in the near future.

Roots

Aletris—Collection thus far has been disappointing and last week it did not seem likely that consumers would buy at prices lower than they paid a year ago.

Blood—Stocks gain slowly in the several primary markets and collectors are paying prices which suggest that current prices at 55c. to 56c. per pound are apt to hold until some true idea respecting the supply outlook may be obtained.

Colombo—While once more available, the unsold stock seemed to be relatively small. Substantial shipment from the origin alone can restore a normal spot supply.

Jalap—The market has become reasonably steady. At least, local sellers were not openly shading quotations further. Demand was moderate and reached the spot market sporadically.

Orris—Prices hold in the primary market. Also on spot where sellers were reserved in offerings and not the least disposed to price shading until replacement shall become lower.

Turmeric — Stronger markets at the source, plus better spot demand, sent spot quotations on Alleppey root up to 30c. to 31c. per pound. Madras root was sympathetically higher at 14c. to 14½c. Haitian remained at 9c. to 9½c.

Seeds

Cardamom—An odd price situation developed. Bleached A seed was noted at $2.60 to $2.65 per pound, while the medium size was noted at $2.90—a reversal of normal pricing and one not accounted for locally last week. Guatemalan decorticated was lower at the odd price of $1.74; the article when priced normally moves in unit price shifts of 5c.

Coriander—Moroccan seed turned fractionally higher at 6c. to 6½c. per pound last week. Other quotations showed no change.

Cumin—Iranian was shaded to 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound. Turkish remained at 14c. to 14½c. Moroccan and Syrian continued to be in nominal price position.

Fennel—Indian seed was lower at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, but all other kinds of the item remained unchanged.

Mustard—The Oriental grade of Montana seed was lower at 5½c. per pound for material to be ready at the source for shipment in September-October. All other prices on mustard seed remained quotably unchanged.

Spices

Cassia—Two prices were changed last week. Botn were declines. Batavia cuttings became 14½c. to 15c. per pound and all medium Saigon was down to 49c. to 50c. All other kinds of quotable cassia held unchanged in price.

Cinnamon—More inquiry and some gain in sales sent No. 2 Ceylon spice up to 29c. to 29½c. per pound. The "0000" variety remained unchanged at 41c. to 41½c.

Clove—For the first time in several weeks the market strengthened and advanced. Ceylon spice ended the period at $1.52 to $1.53 per pound and Zanzibars were up to $1.53 to $1.54.

Ginger—Prices strengthened for a change; at least they did in Jamaican and Nigerian roots. Jamaica No. 1 became 20c. to 21c. per pound; No. 2, 15c. to 15½c.; No. 3, 13c. to 13½c.; rhattoon, 12½c. to 13c.; the split Nigerian ended the period at 10½c. to 11c.

Nutmegs—East Indians were shaded to 32½c. to 33c. per pound and shrivels became 31½c. to 32c. West Indian material remained unchanged at 26½c. to 26½c.

Pepper—A dull market much of last week brought virtually no change in prices for black pepper. Spot pepper was around $1.46 per pound and afloats were $1.45. These were the closing prices the previous Friday. May shipment was higher at $1.45 and June shipment went up to $1.44. In red peppers, Mombassa became nominal at 48c. through scarcity. Zanzibars were raised to 44c. to 45c. Other varieties lacked change. White pepper was raised to $1.44 to $1.45 for spot goods.

Friday prices on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.44; afloats, $1.44; May shipment, $1.45; and June shipment, $1.43.

Olive Oil Support Plan Extended for One Month

The Department of Agriculture has extended for one month, through May, 1953, the time in which loans and purchase agreements will be available to producers in connection with 1952-crop olive oil. The time has been extended because the crushing of the 1952-crop olives has taken longer than had been expected.

The support program was announced by the department last September as a continuation of the program in effect in 1951, to aid domestic olive growers in handling their crop in the face of abnormally low prices, and to give them an opportunity to work out ways of meeting their marketing problems in the future. The support price is $2.50 per gallon for producers' 1952-crop olive oil which meets the eligibility requirements established by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Alfred de Waldkirch, of L. Givaudan & Cie, Geneva, is visiting in the United States.

Bjorksten Research Laboratories, Inc., has added Clarence N. Ferguson as a research chemist.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Business in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market was spotty, with demand from many consumers remaining sluggish. Some dealers reported business slower than at any time in the past sixty days. One bright spot, however, was the good demand for items showing the usual increased use during the summer months. Call for orange oil from beverage and soft drink manufacturers was greater and helped to firm this market. Other citrus oils enjoyed an increased demand, as did flavoring lines.

Prices for anise oil moved upward as the supply situation became tighter. Dealers awaited approval, by the Foreign Assets Commission, of new licenses to import oil from Holland but at latest report, no such permits had been granted. Supplies of cananga oil, scarce for some time, were no easier. Prices for the oil was firmer. California and Florida expressed orange oil was advanced, chiefly because of the continued heavy use by beverage makers. The end of the producing season in Florida also was a factor bringing a firmer price structure. These price advances more than outweighed the week's declines, putting the index up .03 point to reach 154.39.

The price of sandalwood oil, NF, was lowered in one direction, making the first sizable price change for the oil during the year. Other quotations for the oil were steady and the sources offering them gave no indications of meeting the lowered quotations. Palmarosa oil was down slightly, continuing a weaker trend noted over the past weeks. A lowered price was effected for Algerian geranium oil, following lowered costs at the source. Bourbon oil prices were maintained steadily. The only aromatic chemical changed in price was phenylethyl acetate, which was lowered.

Prices for citronella oil remained steady although a weaker tone was noted for Ceylon oil. Considerable interest was noted in Formosan oil and any sizable increase in demand was expected to bring firmer price structure. Mint oils were steady, although no extensive amounts of oil were available and an increased inquiry at any time before the arrival of new crop oil on the market would produce a tight supply situation. Both lemon and grapefruit oil were in very short supply and showed no immediate possibility of improvement.

Manufacturers of coumarin announced that they were ceasing the sale of that material as a flavoring agent, pending investigation of its possible harmful effects. Uses for other purposes than as food will not be affected, it was stated.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, anise, USP, 10c. per lb.
Cananga, native, 50c. per lb.
rectified, $1.10 per lb.
Orange, sweet, expressed, Cal., 5c. per lb.
Florida, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, geranium, Algerian, 25c. per lb.
Palmarosa, 5c. per lb.
Sandalwood, NF, 25c. per lb.
Phenylethyl acetate, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 23, 1952
154.39	154.36	154.55	190.67

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Anise—Prices moved upward under the impetus of the restricted supply situation. An earlier minimum quotation was advanced 10c. per pound, putting the current low offer at $2. Trade opinion held that the oil could move into a position of scarcity as a result of the changed import regulations recently effected. The large amounts of Dutch oil formerly reaching the market have been halted and it was uncertain what amounts would be permitted to be brought in, and if there would be any at all. The situation should become clearer after the Foreign Assets Commission has approved import licenses. As yet, however, no such approvals have been known to have been granted.

Bergamot—Prices varied only to a small degree during the past week and reached no new levels at either end of the range. A quotation of $11.25 per pound remained the market's lowest for natural imported oil. Inquiry was reported steady but unexceptional in volume.

Bois de Rose—While a price of $4 was maintained during the past week, other sources offered Brazilian oil at prices ranging upward to $4.35. No great activity was reported in the market for this oil and offerings were limited. An increase in the shipping price at the source led some observers to expect a firmer price structure for the oil in the coming weeks. This would depend largely, it was felt, on the amount of material made available.

Cajeput—Stocks were very low, continuing the supply situation prevailing for a considerable time. Very few dealers had more than small amounts of oil and many were unable to supply any at all. The outlook appeared no better for the immediate future, as very little replacement material has been reported available. Prices were firm and were expected to show continued strength.

Cananga—The long standing situation of scarcity that has marked this oil appeared no easier during the past week. Those dealers who were able to offer the oil maintained that very little was available from the source and could predict no easing in the situation during the coming weeks. An earlier minimum offer for native oil advanced 50c. in the past week to a new level of $11. During the same period, rectified oil followed this lead and was increased to a minimum of $12.10 per pound.

Caraway—Oil of Dutch origin was available in quantities as needed during the past week and presented no replacement difficulties, trade sources reported. Prices stayed within their earlier range of $2.50 to $3.30 per pound. Although some weakness in the price structure has been noted of late, no immediate changes were expected by trade observers.

Citronella—While Ceylon oil was weaker, the situation in regard to Formosa oil was steady and indicated a possibility of becoming firmer. Several offers of Java-type oil at 53c. per pound formed the lower edge of quotations. Any sizable increase in demand and corresponding decline in stocks would bring this price up, trade sources stated. Such an increase might develop during the summer months if the use of insect repellents should be heavier, it was pointed out in the trade.

Clove—Bud oil remained in tight supply and was priced from $9.50 per pound. Very little change in the situation was expected by trade observers until the fall, when new supplies of the raw material were expected to enable producers to lower the price of the oil. Leaf oil occupied an easier position pricewise, quotations ranging upward from $2.75 per pound for redistilled material.

Geranium—Spot prices for Algerian oil dropped 25c. per pound from the earlier low of $10.25. Bourbon oil was steady at the price of $9.75 reached earlier. Some downward movement on both types of oil has been noted in cables from foreign shippers in the past several weeks, with Bourbon oil currently on spot at close to replacement costs.

Grapefruit—Very scant supplies were available on the market and little possibility existed for an immediate increase in replacement material, trade observers stated. Many dealers reported having no oil at all, and those who were able to offer it, had only limited quantities. Prices were firm at earlier established levels. A quotation at $2.75 per pound was the lowest heard in the past week, and others ranged upward to $3.50.

Guaiacwood — Prices were maintained steadily and showed no tendency to change in the past week. Quotations ranged upward from $1.60 per pound. No great demand for the oil was noted in the trade, and those requiring replacement found it available in quantities ample for most current needs.

Lemon—While a minimum quotation of $6.50 per pound was maintained for California oil, other offers ranged upwards to $6.75, the brand of oil and the individual dealer's views determined the price. Demand remained active from a number of sources, with particular interest coming from manufacturers of soft drinks and other summer season specialties. Inquiry found the market very short on replacement, with the expectation among trade observers of a continued tight supply situation. Although some reports have been heard concerning Israel's potential lemon oil production, no sizable output would be available for a long time, it was stated

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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by an informed source during the past week.

Quite a bit of oil has reportedly been coming in from Italy and has helped to partially ease the shortage. Some difficulty has been encountered in a number of shipments, however, as to the standards of the material, it was stated. Prices of Italian oil ranged from a low of $5.85 to $9 per pound, the price varying with dealer and with the quality of the oil.

Lemongrass—The spot market was untroubled during the past week and prices remained steady, with $1.05 per pound forming the lower edge of the range. Shipping prices for Indian oil were down slightly, but no great changes were expected in the situation in the immediate future. There was a sufficient amount of oil to meet most current needs, trade sources stated.

Orange—With the end of the Florida production season, dealers saw a further impetus toward a tightening of prices and absorption of supplies. The minimum for Florida oil moved upward by 5c. per pound to reach 75c. during the past week. Other quotations for this type oil ranged to $1. California oil was also firmer, the earlier minimum quotation advancing to 80c. from an earlier price of 75c. Prices for California oil ranged to $1.25, depending upon brand. Increased demand from beverage and soft drink manufacturers and from other producers of summer items was responsible for the stronger tone in the market. Dealers felt that the situation would continue to show increased strength for at least the next thirty days.

Distilled oil was priced from 40c. to 80c., according to brand. Imported oil showed little activity and was steady within previously quoted price ranges. Italian oil ranged upward from $3.85 per pound and West Indian from $2.75.

Palmarosa—The slight weakness noted during the previous week continued and was responsible for a decline in the price range in the past week. A quotation of $5.75 per pound was 5c. below the market's earlier low offer. Easier replacement prices were the chief cause of the current price drop, and an inquiry of only moderate size added to the weaker position held by the oil.

Patchouli—Replacement material was available at the newly lowered price of $7 per pound. Other quotations ranging upward to $8.25 were heard during the week. No very extensive inquiry for the oil was encountered in the trade and the amount of material available was reported sufficient for current market needs.

Peppermint—Quotations continued on a steady level and showed no immediate tendency to change. Natural oil was priced from $5.50 per pound, while redistilled oil prices ranged upward from $5.75. Although stocks of high test oil were reportedly none too high, they appeared to be at least sufficient for the current level of demand. Unless a considerable amount of interest develops before this year's crop is in, there should be no acute shortage of oil, according to trade reports.

Petitgrain—Quotations at which spot sales were transacted last week ranged from the recently lowered price of $2.25 per pound, for oil from Paraguay. The replacement situation remained somewhat more favorable to the consumer by reason of lower prices at the source, it

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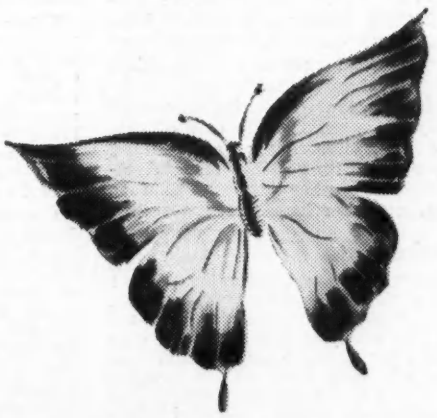
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was reported in the trade. Not all current offers centered around this minimum price, however, as a number of other quotations up to $2.75 were heard.

Pimento—Both leaf and berry oil have remained relatively quiet on the spot market during the past several weeks and have been available at evenly maintained prices. Dealers stated that they saw no reason to expect any immediate change in this situation. Leaf oil ranged from $2.65 per pound and berry oil from $4.75.

Rosemary—Spanish oil was steady both on spot and on cables from the source during the past week. Oil of USP specifications during the previous week was offered within a firmer range, 80c. per pound being the minimum price. Technical oil was priced from 60c.

Sandalwood—A price of $9.75 per pound was heard in one direction in the past week, bringing the range down 25c. from an earlier low price. Other quotations ranged to $10.50 per pound, according to maker. The current lowered minimum quotations marked the first extensive price activity shown by this usually steady oil during the year. The price drop was reportedly a competitive move.

Spearmint—Quotations ranging upward from $8.25 per pound were firmly maintained as inquiry continued active. Only limited amounts of oil were still available and will have to satisfy all additional demands coming before the new crop is ready. A situation of very tight supply could arise, dealers stated, if any sizable increase in requirements developed. In the past thirty days a fairly close balance has been maintained.

Vetiver—Spot prices for Bourbon oil held within a earlier price range in spite of a recent series of declines at the source. Quotations ranged upward from $19 per pound. The market for this oil was reported a bit weaker and in the opinion of trade observers, would bear watching in the coming weeks. Haitian oil was steady at $15 per pound and up, while Java oil ranged from $25.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzaldehyde—Prices for NF material ranged from 74c. to 80c. per pound and gave no indication of making any changes in the immediate future. Technical material was priced from 49c. Production of both grades of material was reported ample for all current inquiry. A steady call from consumers has helped maintain an easy balance for this material, trade sources pointed out, and they stated that a continued adequate production was expected for the foreseeable future.

Cinnamic Aldehyde—The minimum market quotation remained at $1 per pound, with other prices ranging upward from this figure. The current rate of demand for the material has held steady at earlier levels, trade sources stated, and showed no trend toward any marked changes in either direction. Consumers found ample amounts on the market for orders of any routine size.

Coumarin—Government action resulted in the withdrawal of courmarin from further sale as a flavoring agent. Only the use of the material in food was affected, it was announced. Other uses, chief of which is in perfumery, will not be changed. The withdrawal of the material from use in food will permit further investigation into its possible deleterious effects.

Geraniol—Both geraniol and related geraniol products were reported in a somewhat easier supply position, showing an improvement from the somewhat tight supply position occupied earlier. Geraniol sold as standard grade was priced from 60c. and product of an extra grade was offered from $1.40 per pound.

Phenylethyl Acetate—A 20c. reduction was effected in the previous minimum quotation of $1.55 per pound, while other prices were steady at earlier levels. The price range extended upward to $1.95. The current lowed price was effected as a result of lowered production costs, it was reported by trade sources. The material was available from current production in amounts ample for most current inquiry.

Rhodinol—The comfortable replacement situation prevailing for geranium oil has kept this derivative in good supply. A good inquiry from users of the material was reported and was met without difficulty. Most manufacturer offered various grades, with prices varying according to refinement and the producers' views.

Vanillin—Both the lignin and the guaiacol derivatives occupied the same price schedule, offered from a minimum of $3 per pound. The material derived from eugenol was priced from a minimum offer of $6.50 per pound. A moderate inquiry has been met from consumers, it was stated by manufacturers, and the market has remained untroubled in the past weeks.

Noville Essential Oil Co. Names Demont Lab Head

Noville Essential Oil Company, North Bergen, N. J., has added Dr. Michel Demont to its staff as director of its new manufacturing laboratory. Dr. Demont came to this country in 1939 and for five years thereafter was associated with Verona Chemical Company. He then served with Ph. Chaleyer, Inc., for four years. In 1949 he established the Demont Laboratories, Inc., where he produced a variety of perfume raw materials. Upon acquisition of these laboratories by Fleuroma, Inc., Dr. Demont continued with that concern for three years.

Rebak Resigns From D&O

Vincent L. Rebak has resigned as a member of the sales staff of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York. Mr. Rebak joined Dodge & Olcott earlier this year. He previously was associated for several years with Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, in a sales capacity.

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Chemical Expansion Seen

—*Continued from page 5*

plants and equipment—about 11 percent of all industrial expansion. The book says "defense and civilian requirements will boost 1950 chemical productive capacity a third by 1955."

Fundamental to the growth picture, according to the *Facts Book*, has been the widespread competition within the industry and the extent to which companies have engaged in research programs. The effect of research, the book indicates, is to lower chemical prices through the development of new processes and products. Competition and research, it points out, are largely responsible for the fact that chemicals have increased less in price during the last ten years than any other major commodity group.

Other Industries Making Chemicals

The book notes that there is a trend for other industries to engage in chemical manufacturing as meat packers, oil refiners, steel companies, and electrical equipment manufacturers set up chemical divisions. Production of chemicals from petroleum has grown from an experimental seventy-five tons in 1925 to more than 8,000,000 tons last year. Fifty-six companies now in the field have invested more than $2,000,000,000 up from $350,000,000 in 1940. Heavy investments in highly instrumentalized plants to meet competition has been the pattern of recent years, the publication points out.

Curbs Bill Clears Senate

—*Continued from page 3*

authority entirely was defeated 26 to 61, and the substitute plan was adopted retaining in congress the power to invoke the freeze. Another amendment adopted struck out provisions allowing the President to grant exemptions from the freeze, and another amendment exempts newspapers, radio and television from the freeze. Still another amendment is designed to protect parity prices on farm commodities and products manufactured from such commodities.

In addition to extending authority to control scarce materials for defense purposes for two years, the bill also extends the life of the Small Defense Plants Administration until June 30, 1955, and allows continuance of the V-loan program to aid defense projects.

N.Y. PVLA President

Clarence W. Slocum has been elected president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. Mr. Slocum is president of Beckwith-Chandler Company and vice-president of Jones-Dabney Company, both subsidiaries of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, of which he is also a vice-president and director. (OPD, 5/18/'53.)

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Protective Coatings Materials

The only price activity in this market last week was in lead pigments. Two fractional advances of lead oxides and lead monosilicate reflected a similar movement of pig lead. The result was an increase of 0.48 cent in carlots for the monosilicate, and ½ cent for red lead, litharge, and orange mineral. Other lead pigments were unchanged.

No significant trends developed in the amount of material moving last week. Dry colors were selling at a fair rate, as they have been for a while. Producers reported red cadmium colors in short supply. The difficulty here was due to the tight selenium situation. Yellows were in sufficient supply to take care of demand. Prices of the cadmium colors were steady. No real changes were noted in the market for zinc pigments. Slab zinc prices have been steady. However, producers were watching the movements of lead to see whether the leaded grades of zinc oxide would advance.

Industrial sales of synthetic resins still showed up better than did trade sales, which have not come up to hoped for levels yet. Demand for alkyds was still quite good. No particular supply difficulties have developed from a labor dispute which shut down one source's plant. It was felt that the overall capacity of producers was large enough to take care of the demand. Prices of alkyds were steady.

Demand for nitrocellulose was running a little ahead of last year. It was said that current buying was steady, not tending to move up or down. Inquiries were expected to remain at the same approximate level. Demand for petroleum hydrocarbon resins was running slightly ahead of production capacity. The overflow of orders were met with existing stocks. Polyvinyls were going well, setting new records each month, a source stated.

The market for gums was still quiet. Prices of Congoes and No. 1 Singapore were firm at the source. Buying was spotty. The shellac market was steady at the same levels. Prices were unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lead, monosilicate, 0.48c. per lb.
red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ½c. per lb.
Litharge, ½c. per lb.
Orange mineral, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 23, 1952
89.85	89.85	89.77	88.83

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Total produced net shipments of powder, flake, and paste in 1952 were reported by the Bureau of Census as being 47,963,000 pounds. In comparison, 1951 net shipments were 24,770,000 pounds, and 1950 net shipments were 22,459,000 pounds. Net shipments consist of total shipments less shipments to other metal mills for further fabrication into other forms of wrought products.

Cadmium Colors—Producers were running behind on orders for the red colors. Demand was steady and good. It was said that the tight selenium situation was responsible for the shortage of red cadmium colors. The darker reds were affected most because of the higher selenium content.

Supplies of the yellows were said to be sufficient to take care of current demand. Inquiries for most of the dry colors have been quite good. Some pickup had been noticed when the warmer weather started. Producers anticipated that buying would hold up quite well for the next month. Prices were unchanged from their previous quotations.

Lead Monosilicate—Two increases in pig lead prices were reflected in this market last week, making carlots 0.48c. higher and advancing less than carlots 0.45c. Current carlot quotations were at 14.16c. per pound, while l.c.l. quantities were 15.15c. per pound.

Lead, Red—Two ¼c. price advances last week brought the oxides up a total of ½c. as the lead market showed additional strength. Current quotations of the material 95 percent Pb_3O_4 were at 15¾c. per pound in carlots, and 16¾c. per pound in less than carlots. The 97 percent grade was 16c. per pound for carlots, and 17c. per pound for less than carlots. Carlot quantities of 98 percent material were at 16¼c. per pound, while less than carlots were at 17¼c. per pound.

Orange Mineral—Two fractional advances in the lead market brought similar increases for this oxide. The total increase amounted to ½c., making current quotations 19.10c. per pound in less than carlots. Carlot quantities were at 18.10c.

Zinc Pigments—Prices remained at their previously established levels. Schedules in the zinc metal market have been fairly stable. However the changes in pig lead prices were being watched closely by producers of zinc oxide to see if they effect lead sulphide and subsequently leaded grades of zinc oxide.

It was said that demand for zinc oxide was off a bit from the previous month's level, but sales were still reasonably good. April was a heavy sales month, making the comparison between May and April a little less significant, insofar as an indication of a trend was concerned. Supplies of zinc pigments have been adequate to take care of consumer requirements.

Protective Coatings Shipments

The following table from the Bureau of Census indicates total factory shipments of paint, varnish, and lacquer in March, compared with February:—

	March	*February
Trade sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	$71,465,000	$62,388,000
Industrial sales, total	49,625,000	43,788,000
Paint and varnish	36,976,000	31,952,000
Lacquer	12,649,000	11,836,000
Total sales	$121,090,000	$106,176,000
Calendar total, 1953—		
January-March	$334,995,000	

*Revised.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Demand for these materials has held up well. Producers said that industrial sales were still the bulwark of this market, and many other synthetics, too. Trade sales have not come up to expectations yet this year. Some slight trade sale increases for specific resins were noted during the past several weeks. However, a general trend has not developed yet.

Producers reported that supplies of alkyds were adequate to meet current demand. The labor dispute in one producer's plant has not disturbed the supply balance too much. It was said that capacity of output for resins was large. Thus, the overall demand could be taken care of without too much difficulty.

Nitrocellulose—Demand for this material was very good and was holding up well. Sales were reported to be a little ahead of last year. Supplies were adequate to take care of current rates of consumption. A source stated it anticipated that the number of calls for this material would probably hold steady for a while, not moving one way or the other. Government orders for guncotton have been sustained. Prices of nitrocellulose remained steady at their previously established levels.

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Resins—The market for these resins was reported to be excellent. A substantial increase in demand levels has been noted in the past several weeks. It was said that buying was currently slightly ahead of production capacity. The additional material needed to take care of the brisk business has been coming from reasonably comfortable inventories. Stocks, however, were not too high, and there was some question as to whether sales could continue to be met at the present pace without some tightness developing in the supply position. Right now, supplies were adequate, although they were nip-and-tuck with incoming orders. Prices have remained steady at their old levels.

Polyvinyls—The market for these synthetics was very active. Producers were moving their production along quickly. A source reported that it was setting new highs each month. Demand for the acetate from adhesives was especially good.

Good activity in the electrical business has developed since the availability of copper saw some easement. Thus, the formals used for coating copper wiring in electrical equipment were enjoying very good demand.

Prices of these polyvinyls were reduced during the previous week as a result of lower vinyl acetate costs. The emulsions came down 1c., while solids were reduced 3c. Producers have been able to meet current demand by increasing production

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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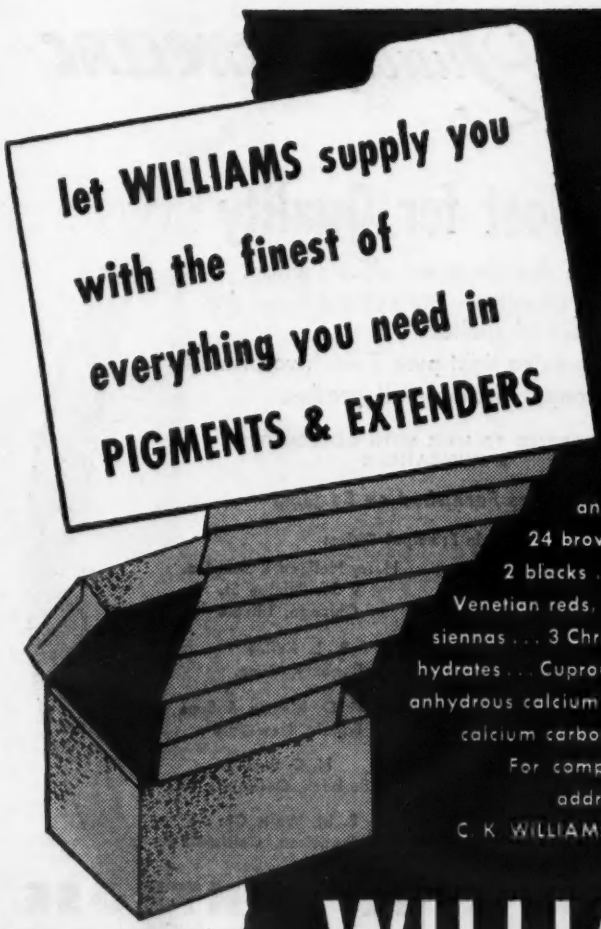

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schedules at the same rate as orders built up. It was said that production was running full now, but facilities could be expanded quickly if demand required more output than present facilities could deliver.

Natural Resins

Demand for the natural gums has fallen off lately, it was said. Business has been spotty during May. Consumers were buying materials as they needed it. When they did order, they wanted immediate deliveries. Importers said that this situation indicated that consumer inventories have not been very high.

Suppliers had sufficient stocks to handle the demand. It was emphasized that inventories in the hands of suppliers were not too large. There was ample material at the primary sources. Prices have held to their old levels. It was said that quotations of Congoes abroad were firmer, as were replacement costs of No. 1 Singapore.

Shellac—Prices of bleached and orange grades were generally the same. There have been no changes in the amount of activity in this market. Some importers described the market as quiet; some said it was steady. All agreed that buying has been hand-to-mouth. Since no significant trends in prices have developed, it was expected that buying would remain on the same basis.

It was said that refrigeration costs figured in the prices of some of the orange grades might bring the price up a bit. A check around the trade, however, revealed that the spread of prices was unchanged for superfine or other orange grades which might be affected. It was added some consumers prefer the ground material which does not require refrigeration.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—There were no changes in the price schedules of this market. Importer's quotations of Argentine casein ranged from 16c. to 17½c. per pound, duty paid. Supplier's descriptions of the market varied as much as their quotations. Some sources said that business in lactic casein was quite good, while others said that the market was completely dead.

Consumers were interested only in buying for immediate use, since they felt that they would not have to pay more for what they buy later. On the other hand, some sales were being made as consumers bought casein for their own production, taking advantage of present prices. The triangular trading, which had plagued the market here, has been throttled back through the actions taken by the Argentine agency, IAPI. It was said that no firm offers could be obtained at present for French casein since their production was not running as well as it was anticipated earlier. In back of this switch, was the support of other milk product prices. The result was that French casein was considerably firmer pricewise.

Glue, Hide—March production totaled 5,409,027 pounds, compared with February output of 4,670,293 pounds, and 5,101,017 pounds, produced in March 1952, according to the Bureau of Census.

Shipments in March totaled 5,009,239 pounds, while February shipments were 5,117,937 pounds, and March 1952 shipments of 3,065,060 pounds.

Stocks at the end of March amounted to 17,062,845 pounds, compared with 16,663,0557 pounds (revised) at the end of February, and 16,325,551 pounds at the end of March 1952.

Litharge—Price schedules of this lead oxide were advanced ½c. last week in two fractional moves. Producers were currently quoting 14¾c. per pound in carlots, and 15¾c. per pound in less than carlots.

Synthetic Adhesives—The following information comparing March and February consumption and stocks is related to the softwood plywood industry and comes from the Bureau of Census figures. The table is expressed in pounds, on a dry basis.

	Consumption	
	March	February*
Soybean glues	6,303,000	5,573,000
Urea resin glues	586,000	537,000
Phenolic resin glues	2,865,000	2,315,000
Other glues	982,000	957,000
Total	10,736,000	9,382,000
	Stocks	
	March	February*
Soybean glues	2,929,000	2,792,000
Urea resin glues	465,000	714,000
Phenolic resin glues	2,004,000	1,605,000
Other glues	641,000	423,000
Total	6,039,000	5,534,000

* Revised.

Naval Stores

Rosin — Total production of gum and wood rosin in April was 134,130 drums of 520-lbs. net, compared with March output of 113,550 drums, and production of 146,210 drums in April, 1952, information from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics relates.

Turpentine — April output of gum and wood turpentine totaled 42,500 50-gallon barrels, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In comparison, the March total was 34,020 barrels, and output in April 1952, was 52,890 barrels.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
K	7.32	...	...	...	...
M	7.41§	...	...	...	...
N	7.41§	...	...	7.40	7.40
WG	7.40	...	7.55	7.50	...
WW	7.58	7.70§	7.70	7.60	7.60
X	...	...	...	8.00	...
Bags—					
K	7.21§	...	...	...	...
Tankcars—					
K	7.05	...	...	...	...
N	7.20	...	...	...	...
WG	7.23§	...	...	...	...
Sales, USDA	3‡	700*	300*	392*	231*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M $8.40, N $8.45, WG $8.55, WW $8.65.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	.524‡§	... .5175†	.5160†
Sales	...	24,000¶	... 18,000¶	14,000¶

*Drums. †Tankcars. ‡Carlots. ¶Gallons.
§Average price.

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 60c., l.c.l. 72c.

Trade Briefs

Pierce & Stevens, Inc., plans to enlarge its plant at 710 Ohio street, Buffalo, N. Y.

New York University's office of information service, University Heights, New York, 53, is offering a folder entitled "Methods for Comparative Evaluation of Paint Bonding" at 35 cents.

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Acme-Hardesty Gen'l Mgr.

W. D. Hodges has been appointed general manager of the Acme-Hardesty Company, New York. Mr. Hodges, former president of the W. D. Hodges Company, Boston, has had wide experience in the fatty acid industry. He has designed and built several plants throughout the country for the production of esters.

Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club Meets Wednesday

The Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet Wednesday at Scully's restaurant. Officers of the national association visiting on the west coast will attend the meeting and Fred Steig, manager of the technical service laboratories of Titanium Pigment Corporation, New York, will be the guest speaker. His topic will be "The Effect of Pigmentation on Modern Flat Wall Paints." Dinner will be served at 6:45 p.m., preceded by cocktails.

Osborn Appoints Zak Agent

The appointment of Joseph Zak Company, Chicago, as Chicago agent has been announced by C. J. Osborn Company, New York.

Shell Agriculture Research Activities Being Consolidated

All future agriculture research activities to be conducted by Shell companies in the United States, will be consolidated under the newly-organized agricultural research division of Shell Development Company with headquarters in Denver, Colo., it has been announced by Harold Gershinowitz, president.

Key executives of the new division are Dr. D. L. Yabroff, director; Dr. K. E. Marple and Dr. T. R. Hansberry. The consolidation makes possible close coordination between the agricultural research division and the product development activities of the Julius Hyman & Company division of Shell Chemical Corporation, it was pointed out. Shell Development also operates a laboratory and experimental farm at Modesto, Calif., which now becomes a part of the newly organized division.

Phosphate Lands Leased By Westvaco Div. in Idaho

Approximately 1,130 acres of government phosphate lands in Idaho were leased to Westvaco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., last week by the Bureau of Land Management. The lease was issued to Westvaco as the high bidder at a competitive sale. The company bid $11.30 an acre, or a total of $12,775.01, for the right to develop the land. The land is located at Bear Lake and Caribou counties, Idaho. J. R. Simplot Company was the only other bidder.

Copper Men Honor Bennett

Walter C. Bennett, president of the Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation, New York, was honored at a testimonial luncheon May 22 at the Wall Street Club in that city marking his fifty-five years of service in the copper industry. Mr. Bennett started in the industry at the age of fifteen with the Nichols Copper Company, which was later absorbed by the Phelps Dodge Corporation. He is a vice-president and a director of Canadian Copper Refiners, Ltd., and a director of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company, Ltd., the Canada Wire & Cable Company, Ltd., and the Noranda Copper & Brass Company, Ltd.

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Aluminum Expansion Pact Negotiated by GSA, Harvey

The first agreement in the third round of aluminum expansion was signed May 22 by the General Services Administration with the Harvey Machine Company, Torrance, Calif.

The contract calls for construction of facilities with a capacity to produce 54,000 short tons of primary aluminum a year. The new facilities will be located near The Dalles, Ore., and will consist of a two-potline aluminum reduction plant and an alumina plant with a capacity adequate to supply the reduction plant for full operation. The company is not now a producer of primary aluminum. Under the agreement, the government has an option to buy the total output of the new facilities for a period of five years at the market price.

Obituaries

Beman G. Dawes

Beman G. Dawes, president and board chairman of Pure Oil Company, Chicago, died near Newark, Ohio, May 15. He was eighty-three years old. Mr. Dawes became president of Pure Oil in 1914 and its board chairman ten years later.

William F. Hencken

William F. Hencken, retired treasurer of Wm. S. Gray & Co., New York, died May 17 in Greenwich, Conn. He was eighty years old. Among the survivors is a son, H. G. Hencken, who is a director of the Gray company.

Perley S. Wilcox

Perley S. Wilcox, a director and retired chairman of the board of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., died May 17 in Rochester. He was seventy-eight years old.

Mr. Wilcox was chairman of the board of Tennessee Eastman Company and Texas Eastman Company. He kept those posts when he gave up the Kodak chairmanship last year. Mr. Wilcox had been with Kodak since 1898.

William R. Farrell, a former marine engineer for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., in Linden, N. J., died May 19 in Elizabeth, N. J. He was sixty-nine years old.

August W. Heller, an employee of the plastics department of Celanese Corporation of America, in Newark, N. J., died May 16 in Kearny, N. J. He was sixty-three years old.

Anthony J. Math, chairman of the board and president of Sinclair & Valentine Company, New York, died May 13 in New York. He was fifty-three years old.

Stewart A. Millar, new products development engineer for Detrex Corporation, Detroit, Mich., died recently. He was twenty-seven years old. Mr. Millar had been with the firm since 1945, when he joined as a co-op student.

P.A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 4

crease which might set a pattern for other wage agreements.

Inventories

Unworked purchased materials inventories continue to decline. The turnover rate is improving, showing better balance. Lead time for deliveries is shorter on many items. Buyers see no need to stock up in anticipation of shortages or price increases.

Employment

The trend to higher payrolls has topped off. Overtime is being reduced all along the line. While several areas are still plagued by the shortage of skilled workers, others report an easing up in this respect. Layoffs and more selectivity in replacements are reported. Seasonal outdoor work is expanding. Technological improvements due to plant modernization programs are reported, with higher productivity. Employment managers are watching closely the steel wage negotiations now under way.

Buying Policy

Buying policy is still of short range, "hand-to-mouth" to ninety days, with thirty to sixty days the majority view of the markets. Two-way escalation is being offered to influence longer forward commitments, but it has not had much effect on the conservative buying policy in general use for many months.

Specific Commodity Changes

The rise in steel extras, though moderate, bulked largest in commodity price movements this month. Otherwise, the trend was more down than up.

On the up side were:— Alcohol, some chemicals, concrete, metal containers, electrical equipment, pork, raw sugar, forged rolls, glass, hides, mica, office equipment, paraffin wax, plastics, sand, steel (extras).

Listed as down were:— Used cars, benzol, babbitt, brass ingots, coal, copper, copper scrap, beef, dairy products, wheat, coffee, lead, some lumber mercury, vegetable oils, steel scrap, spun rayon, cotton yarns, tin (down and up), zinc.

Still hard to get were:— Some grades of aluminum, nickel, large pipe, polyethylene, some steel, wire. Among the easier items were:—Copper, brass, molybdenum.

Canada

Canadian general business is still good. Production is high, but not increasing as fast as in previous months. Order books are off about as much as in the United States. Prices are not as firm. Inventories have started to grow a little. Employment is up. Seasonal outdoor activity is expanding. Buying policy is more in line with the United States. Much more labor unrest is noted. Near parity with US dollar is seen as helpful to exports. Canada is experiencing a large industrial expansion this year.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Volume of trading was limited in oils and fats last week, as buyers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Soybean oil was unsettled and fractionally lower, with the weakness of beans, while peanut oil was higher due to scarcity of stocks. Cottonseed oil was weak, declining fractionally. Copra was stronger and shipments were lifted $5 per ton. This improved the tone of coconut oil and quotations were up fractionally for nearby and later delivery.

Tallow and greases were softer, due to lack of domestic demand and the withdrawal of export interest. All grades were dropped slightly, but business at the lower levels was limited, one soaper taking a moderate quantity, while others remained on the sidelines.

There was no improvement to light demand for linseed oil. Some tankcar sales were reported at concessions. Most consumers limited activity to the absorption of sizable quantities of oil against former contracts. Tung oil continued unsettled, but trading was more active for prompt delivery at lower prices, the market declining ¼ cent per pound. Interest in other drying oils continued spotty. Oiticica was inactive, but was held at prevailing prices. Consuming inquiry for dehydrated castor oil was featureless and prices were unchanged and unsteady. Refined fish oil moved in small lots for actual needs. Carlot quantities it was intimated could have shaded asking prices at least ¼ cent per pound. Crude menhaden was dull and nominal as inquiry for domestic delivery and export continued slow.

Firm conditions continued to feature the carnauba wax market. Limited stocks on spot were closely held and while trading was light, sales took place at higher prices for spot delivery. No. 3 North country crude advanced 1 cent per pound and the refined grade 2 cents. Shipments from Brazil were strong and unchanged. Ouricury wax was firmer, reflecting the strength of carnauba and improved demand lifted quotations 3 to 5 cents per pound, depending upon seller. Beeswax was quiet and unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copra, $5 per ton.
Linseed meal, $1 to $1.50 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
ref., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb.
ref., 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Greases, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
ref., ½c. per lb.
Peanut meal, old proc., 50c. per ton.
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 23, 1952
94.81	94.73	94.13	101.55

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Spotty demand was noted for prompt requirements. Prices were unchanged.

Coconut—Crude was firmer with the advance of copra. Tankcars were raised to 15⅜c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast; June to 15½c., and July to 15c., same basis. The New York market was inactive and nominal at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

Copra — This market was firmer and shipments were lifted to $210 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Trading was slow.

Corn — Trading was quiet, but crude was maintained at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil also was inactive and unchanged at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Bleachable cottonseed oil futures were dull and featureless last week. Total sales were the lightest in over a year. Price fluctuations were narrow and moderately lower, the market reflecting the weakness of soybean oil and allied markets. Traders remained on the sidelines pending the official set up for the 1953 cottonseed crop support program, and little improvement is expected in the market until definite news is forthcoming from Washington. Demand for cash oil continued inactive. Refined salad oil was offered at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Producers reduced the price of shortening 1c. per pound. Crude cottonseed oil was lower and nominal at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast and Valley and 14¼c., Texas.

New York Produce Exchange clearing house margins for trading in cottonseed oil futures were reduced $400 per contract from $1,200 to $800, effective at the opening of the market last Friday.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for May 22 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	131	16.45	16.04	16.06S
September	42	14.53	14.15	14.15S
October	7	14.00	13.74	13.74S
December	45	13.93	13.62	13.62@13.66
March	2	13.70	13.63	13.59@13.65

Total sales, 227 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 15c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil quoted at 12½c. tankcars, Decatur.

Demand for cottonseed and soybean meals slight improved.

Linseed—Activity in linseed oil continued restricted to withdrawal of oil against former contracts. Interest in replacements for later requirements continued to lag. Firmer tone of flaxseed was reflected in the oil market and price concessions were reduced to 2 points against 5 points the week previous for tankcar business. Raw oil was quoted at 15c. to 15.2c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis and 16.25c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Canadian farmers intentions to plant flaxseed in 1953 were officially reported at 1,056,000 acres, compared with 1,206,000 acres planted in 1952.

Minneapolis.—Linseed oil business held to a hand-to-mouth basis the past week, with only widely scattered fill-in sales reported for nearby needs. There was no interest in deferred needs, although many users were said to be low on balances. Shipping specifications were not very brisk, although classed as normal for this time of the year. Two of the major crushing plants were still not operating, although pickets were allowing those who wanted to return to work to do so. Prices held steady, with tankcar basis 15c. per pound, and warehouse price at 15.4c. a pound, raw, tanks, f.o.b., Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	4,560,000	8,580,000
Since Sept. 1	259,350,000	302,820,000

Flaxseed—Market strengthened by limited offerings and improved buying interest.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed prices firmed up somewhat the past week on more aggressive demand and light offerings. From a low of $3.70 a bushel in the previous week, bids on No. 1 seed climbed to $3.77 last week. Purchases were limited because of the light offerings. Seeds bought in the spot cash market amounted to only four cars and 2,500 bushels in trucklots.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1952-53	Receipts 1951-52	Shipments 1952-53	Shipments 1951-52
Past week	103,700	331,500	32,300	120,700
Since Sept. 1	13,450,500	20,884,800	2,705,050	4,317,000

Olive—The removal of the embargo on export shipments of bulk oil from Spain has not as yet improved trading in oil replacements as offers for shipment at $65 per 100 kilos, drums f.o.b. Spain did not attract buying interest. Supplies of edible oil on spot continued tight. Light stocks were maintained at $2.75 to $2.80 per gallon, drums, duty paid. Holders of supplies were not offering and restricted sales to regular customers. Olive foots were quiet and nominal at 15c. per pound, drums, spot.

The Department of Agriculture has extended for one month, through May, 1953, the time in which loans and purchase agreements will be available to producers with 1952-crop olive oil, because the crushing of the 1952-crop olives has taken longer than had been expected. The support price is $2.50 per gallon for producers' 1952-crop olive oil which meets the eligibility requirements established by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

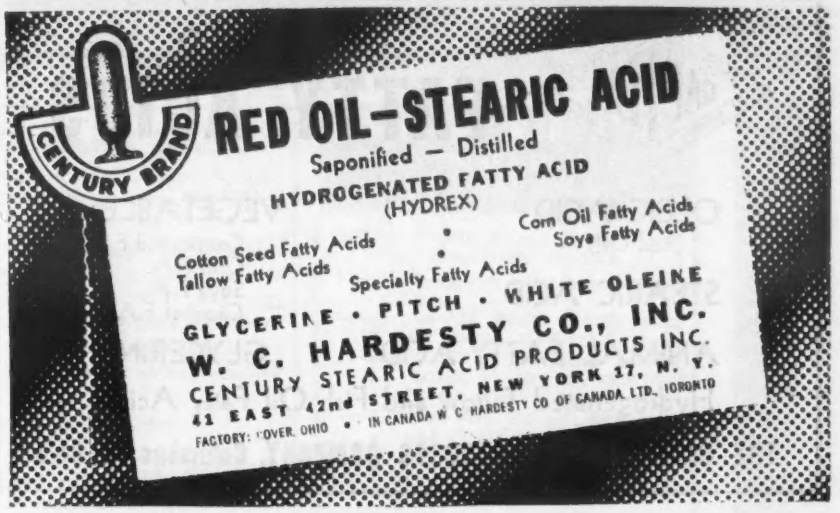
Palm—This market remained steady. Stocks on spot were light and closely held. Clarified oil was quoted at 11.90c. per pound, drums and at 10.70c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut — Offers of crude continued scarce and sales of a few tankcars were reported at 22½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, May-June shipment. Refined oil was stronger and held at 26¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Moderate stocks were well held at 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Crude was unsteady and frac-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4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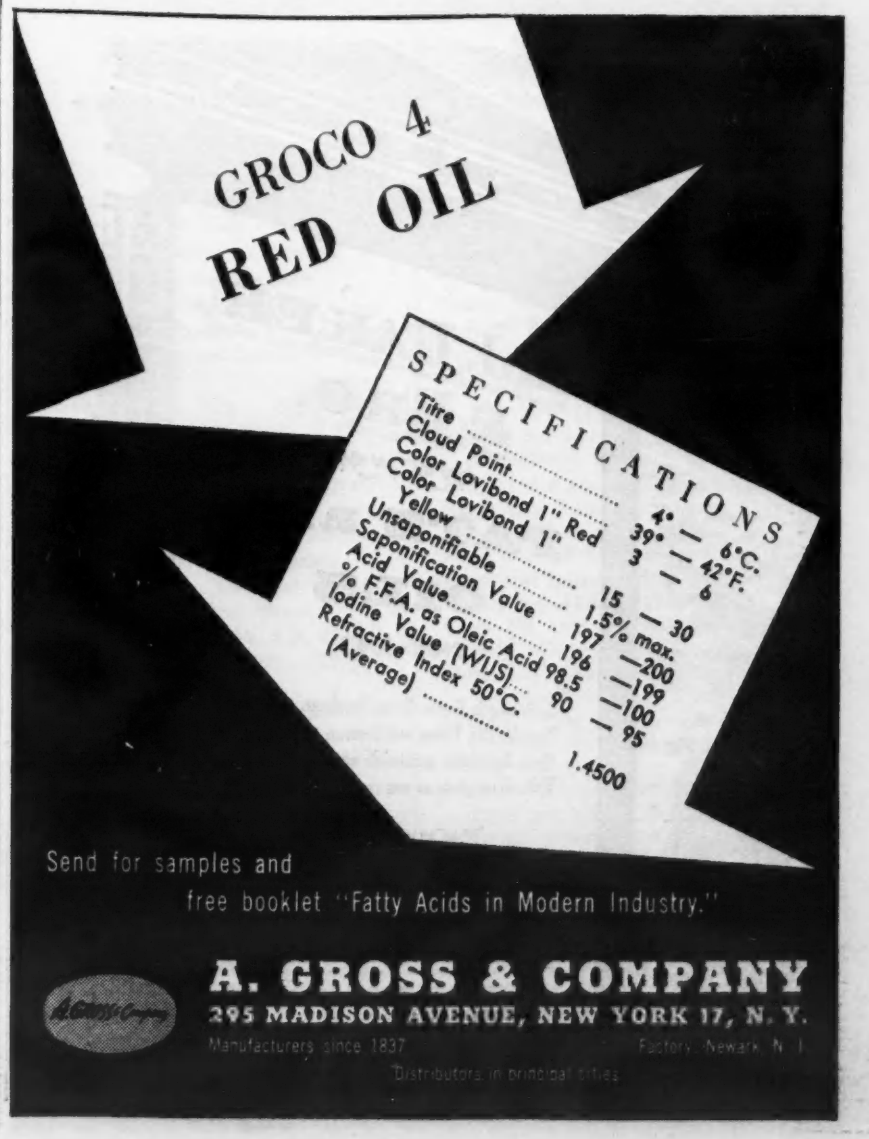
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tionally lower with soybeans. Trading was light and spotty. Crude sold down to 11⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, May-June shipment; 11¾c., July; 11⅜c. September and 10¾c., October-December. Refined grades also were lower. Salad was quoted at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery; alkali refined, 14½c. and clarified, 14c. same basis.

Japan has authorized import purchases in the United States of 65,000 tons of soybeans and 29,000 tons of soybean cake, including soya flour during the period, May 23 through September 21.

Austria was reported in the market for 1,000 tons of degummed soybean oil for July shipment.

Sales and prices of prime soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended May 22 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
May	11	12.38	12.30	Expired
July	22	12.18	11.65	11.70@11.75
September	3	11.60	11.55	11.17@11.21
December	9	10.90	10.65	10.35@10.45
March	4	10.80	10.70	10.35@10.45

Total sales, 49 contracts.

Tung—Trading was fairly active locally and in the South at a decline of ¼c. per pound. Most of the business was reported in the South at 27½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt and through June shipment. At New York, sales took place at 28½c. per pound, tankcars, prompt shipment. Drums were lower at 30c. per pound, carlots and smaller lots were held at 31c.

Argentine's 1952-53 tung nut crop soon to be harvested was expected to be about 110,000 short tons, a new record, compared with the low yield of 32,700 tons (official) from the 1951-52 crop. The oil equivalent will approximate 16,500 tons, against 4,960 tons a year ago. Early unofficial estimates had placed fruit production at 55,000 tons and oil at 8,800 tons. Tung oil exports in 1952 totaled 10,920 tons, of which 10,872 tons was sold to the United States. In January, 1953, 218 tons were sent to the United States, none in February and March, followed by 992 tons in early April. During the first 2 months of 1953, 312 tons were shipped to Spain.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Slackened buying interest for export and domestic needs, weakened this market and quotations dropped ½c. per pound for all grades. Trading at the decline was limited. Choice white was lower at 5¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 3⅝c.; house, 3½c. and brown, 3c., same basis.

Lard—This market was unsettled with grains and quotations more or less nominal. Cash lard was quoted at 10.70c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Inactive demand for domestic delivery and withdrawal of export inquiry created an easier tone and prices declined ⅛c. per pound. Soapers took moderate lots of the better grades at the lower levels. Fancy bleachable declined to 4⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 4⅛c.; special, 4c. and No. 1, 3⅞c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading was reported quiet for shipment. Offers were light from Newfoundland and market was more or less nominal at 9c. per pound, drums, exdock for prompt shipment. Demand for spot stocks was limited. Quotations were without change at 10c. to 10½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Refined Fish—Withdrawals against former orders were in steady request, while new business was reported slow. Light pressed oil was unchanged at 11c. and alkali refined at 12c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Trading in new crop menhaden oil was inactive and the market remained nominal at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. East coast and Gulf ports.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand for meal has slackened off after most feed manufacturers and dealers covered part of their requirements immediately after the government reduced their prices on stocks of cottonseed meal. According to the PMA office of the USDA, New Orleans, that office received a total of 636,836 tons of cottonseed meal and cake from crushers in the ten-state area served. Sales through May 8 consisted of 260,766 tons repurchased by crushers, 33,844 tons purchased for domestic distribution, and 18,971 tons sold for export, leaving 323,255 tons yet to be sold. The domestic price on 41 percent hydraulic or expeller type was unchanged at $57 per short ton, bulk, f.o.b. Valley area and $59 per ton, Texas-Oklahoma, Arizona-New Mexico and California areas. Discount of $1.50 per ton for solvent meal. The export price on 41 percent sacked meal is $52 per ton delivered f.a.s. South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Linseed Meal—Scarcity of meal offerings for nearby delivery because of labor trouble at two major crushing mills stiffened the market. Prices were higher.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices ruled firm largely due to a lack of offers rathers than to any demand in the market. With two of the major crushing plants out of operation because of labor difficulties, practically no extracted linseed meal was offered, except resale meal. The extracted meal, 36 percent protein, was quoted at $64.50 to $65 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 32 percent to 34 percent protein, was priced at $66.50 to $67 a ton, bulk. Shipments were light.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1952-53	1951-52
Past week	4,740,000	7,800,000
Since Sept. 1	437,560,000	449,960,000

Peanut Feed Meal—A few lots of peanuts that are not grading for edible use are still being crushed in the Southeast, but the supplies are relatively small. Old process 45 percent sacked peanut was offered at $67 per ton f.o.b. Georgia and $76 f.o.b. Virginia points, May-June shipment and 45 percent solvent sacked at $65 per ton f.o.b. Alabama, same shipment. Demand was light, but sufficient to take care of the limited supplies.

Soybean Meal—General overall good demand for poultry feeds, along with very narrow margins for the processors, has caused the market to hold fairly steady. Meal 44 percent bulk was quoted at $67.50 to $68.50 per ton, Decatur, May-June shipment. 44 percent bulk meal was offered at $73 per ton, Memphis area and $74 Georgia points for June shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Buying interest was restricted to small lots for immediate needs. Market was steady. Crude and refined grades were quotably unchanged.

Carnauba—This market continued in a firm position, despite quiet trading. Stocks on spot were low and in firm hands. Replacements also were strong and high cost for shipment from Brazil was reflected in the local market. No. 3, North country crude was firmer and raised to $1.14 to $1.15 per pound and refined to $1.16 to $1.18 per pound, as to quantity. No. 1 yellow was strong as $1.36 to $1.38 per pound, depending upon quantity. Consuming demand continued restricted to small lots for actual needs.

Ouricury—Improved demand strengthened this market and quotations were lifted 3c. to 78c. to 80c. per pound, as to quantity. Some business wes reported at the higher figure.

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8—15,000 gal. Vertical Welded Steel Closed Fermenting Tanks, 80 lb. W.P. turbine agitator with 40 HP motor, 970 lin. ft. 3" pipe coil. Excellent condition.

7—3,000 gal. Horizontal Stainless Steel Tanks, insulated and agitated.

40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500, 1,000, 3,000, 5,700, 16,000 gal.

35—Aluminum Tanks, closed, 4, 275, 330 480, 500, 1,350, 1,450 and 9,000 gal.

50—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 500 gal.

4—Aluminum Reaction Kettles, Jktd. and Agit., 35, 60, 100 & 250 gal.

3—Aluminum Bubble Cap Columns.

6—Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 400, 368, 236, 190, 40, 14 sq. ft.

1—Ball & Jewell #1½ Rotary Cutter, stainless steel.

6—Mikro Pulverizers #1-SH, #1-SI, #2-DH, #2-SI, #2-TH and 24" TH.

2—Bird 48" dia. Suspended Centrifugals Stainless Steel Perforated Basket, Plow, Bottom Discharge, 15 H.P. motor.

1—Fletcher 30" Jr. Centrifugal T304 S.S., solid basket.

4—DeLaval Centrifugal Oil Purifiers, models 600, 74-11 and 94-01.

2—Sweetland Filters, #10, #12.

1—Shriver 36" Rubber Covered Filter Press.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH STREET · PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 5 gal. to 250 gal.
Pulverizers: Micro SH, ISI, 4TH.
3-roll Mills: Day, high and slow speed.
Powder Mixer: Day 66 cu. ft. jktd.
Clarifiers: Sharples Vaporite st. steel.
Centrifugals: 26" and 30" Tolhurst.
Mixer: Read dbl. arm, 380 gal., st. steel.
Filter: Elmco rotary vacuum, st. steel.
Clarifiers: De Laval 84-51 motor dr.
Filter: Oliver 3'x4', Everdur construction.
Vacuum Pans: 36" Henszey, 25-gal. Stokes.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Rubber Mill: 12x24" Birmingham, 25 hp.
Distilling Unit: Pfaudler 300 gal., complete.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Screens: 20x48 Rotex, Selectro, 20x84 Rotex.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" st. steel, 7½ hp.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

FOR SALE

2—Motor Driven #2SI Mikro Pulverizers. Practically Brand New
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal S.S. Mixer, double-arm sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Eppenbach Stainless Steel Homo Mixer with a 7½ hp Explosion-Proof Motor HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40"
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
249 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J.
DElaware 2-6695-6

SPECIAL

5'x15' Rotary Kiln, Brick Lined, Complete.

DRYERS AND KILNS

Devine #12 Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40"x42".
2—Allbr. Nell 4'x9 Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic 3 apron Conveyor Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
6—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers.
8—Rotary Dryers, Direct & indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
10—Sperry and Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", & 36" iron Filter Presses.
Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Pfaudler 500-gal. Glass Lined Tanks.
Dopp 350 gal. agit. Jack. C. I. Vac. Kettle.
Devine 36" dia. Impregnating Unit; Jacketed. Liquor & Impregnating Kettle.
100 gal. Jack. Impregnating Kettle.
500 & 1,000 gal. closed Jack. Steel Kettles.
2300 gal vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
600 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 2500 gals.
1—250 gal Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., Copper, Glass Lined, Lead Lined & Steel Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 500 gals.
1—5,000 gal. horiz. steel welded Tank.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8' & 6'x5', Motor Driven.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill, 24"x33". Also Jar Mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U. S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS

Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100, 50 & 9 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Century 40 & 80 qt. vert. 4 speed Mixer.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Patterson 3½' dia. Stainless Conical Blender.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Vac. crystallizers.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers.
1—Stokes 2E Paste Filler.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
Elgin Capper, ½ H.P. Motor driven.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
1—Gould 75 HP 2 stage centrif. Pump.
4—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.
Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.
Boilers—Gas, Oil & Coal Water Stills.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN. WE BUY YOUR SURPLUS MACHINERY AND COMPLETE PLANTS

STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
107 EIGHTH ST., BROOKLYN 15, N. Y.
STERLING 8-1944

CENTRIFUGE — Continuous, Laughlin, 19"x32x40".

KETTLE—Nickel, 50 gal., jacketed.

CONDENSERS—30" x 6' w/568 brass tubes—¾"x6'—660 sq. ft.

DRYER—Monel, Rotary, 48" x 32'.

HAMMER MILLS—Wms LGI, Reg. #1, GA 30 w/motors.

FILTERS—Rubber, Sparkler, 18D4 and Oliver 8x8 rotary vac.

PEBBLE MILLS—Lab. sizes, New Jars, 30x33, 6'x8'.

PULVERIZER—Raymond Imp., #47.

SCREENS—Tyler Hummer, 3x5, 1 & 3 deck. Selectro 18x48, double.

JAW CRUSHERS — 8½x14½, 9x15, 11x26, 18x36.

VACUUM PUMP—Devine 10x10.

PUMPS—Viking, 4", Quimby 2½" rubber centrifugal.

—

LAWLER COMPANY

LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

STAINLESS STEEL CODED VESSELS, SPIRAL MIXERS, TANKS, ETC., FABRICATED TO YOUR ORDER. SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES.

SPECIALS

2—S.S. Condensers 370 Sq. Ft.
2—Sweetland #7 & #12 Filters.
2—Filter Presses, 18" Alum. 24" C.I.
5—Wd. P&F Filter Presses 18"-24"-42".
3—Stainless Steel 48" Centrifuges M.D.
1—Bird 12" Cent. Steel, Sus. XP Motor.
1—Tolhurst 40" Rubber Covered Sus. Cent.
3—Vac. Shelf Dryers 6 to 13 Shelves.
2—Drum Dryers 36"x84" & 32"x90".
9—Stainless Kettles & Tanks to 5700 gals.
3—Alum. Bubble Cap Columns 27" & 36".
3—Horiz. Steel Tanks to 20,000 Gals.
1—Pf. 350 Gal. G.L. Still.
1—S.S. 36" Evaporator.
2—Erie City Economic Boilers, 200 H.P.
1—Pf. 500 Gal. Glass lined Jack. Kettle—New.
1—Pf. 250 Gal. closed Glass Lined Kettle.

Send for Bulletin A-31 for complete listings.
We buy your surplus.

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 WEST BROADWAY
New York 12, N. Y. GRamercy 5-6680

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert., 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day mixer, Steam Jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
50—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—4x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam Jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—A. F. Bartlett Hog Mill & 7½ H.P. Motor.
10—Tanks, 9'6"x30'—15,500 gal. each.
3—Stainless Steel Jacketed Filters.
1—Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizer, Type CGG 125 gph, with 5 H.P. 3-phase Motor—like new.
1—Shriver 18" Aluminum Filter 9-plates, 9-frames.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.

SPECIAL:—1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap. steam jacketed on bottom.
Mead Mill #2 with 7½ H.P. totally enclosed motor & Draver Feeder—like new.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36', complete with Drive & Press—latest model.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
3—Dopp Kettles with agitators, 725 gal. cap.—like new.
3—Tankcar Tanks, 10,000 gal. each, with coils—used for molasses.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.

H. LOEB & SON :-: 4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

EQUIPMENT for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

2—J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves each.

1—Oliver Lead Filter, 8' x 8'.

2—Oliver Steel Filters, 5'3" x 6'.

1—Sweetland #2 Stainless Steel Filter.

1—Sperry Aluminum 42" x 42" Plate & Frame Filter Press, Closed Delivery, 35 chambers, 3" frames.

2—Sperry Cast Iron 24" x 24" Plate & Frame Filter Presses, closed delivery, 30 chambers.

1—Shriver Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 24" x 24", closed delivery, 23 chambers.

1—Vulcan Rotary Kiln, 7' x 120'.

2—A. T. & M. Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuges, 48" Baskets.

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.

2—Fletcher Whirlwind Centrifuges, 40" & 48" Bronze Baskets.

6—Sharples Stainless Steel Model 16 Y Super Centrifuges.

1—Sharples Stainless Steel Super D Canter, Model PN-14.

1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Kettle, 150 gals. cap.

1—Pfaudler Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettle, 300 gals. cap.

2—Patterson Steel Turbine Mixers, 1200 gals. with 3 HP Explosion Proof Drives.

2—Mikro Pulverizers, #2-TH & #3-TH.

1—Buffalo Steel Pressure Tank, 10,000 gals., 125 PSI, ASME.

1—Rubber Lined Tank, 4,500 gals. cap.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

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GOOD USED AND REBUILT EQUIPMENT

EVAPORATORS

1000C102—Goslin Birmingham Steel Sextuple Effect, 58,200 sq. ft.
3274—Swenson Quadruple Effect Long Tube Evaporator; film type.
3475—Zaremba Single Cast Iron Evaporator; 130 sq. ft. Copper tubes.
2895—Devine Single Cast Iron Calandria type; 26"x8'.
3515—Acme 1600 Gal. Copper 6'x10', coils, barometric condenser, etc.
3557—Croll Reynolds Vac. Evaporator; 30"x5' MONEL with accessories.
3670—Copper Vac. Evaporator; 66"x73" coils; heat exchanger.
487—Zahm & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2500 lbs. per hour.
E12-161—Bonlovak Double Effect Evap. C. I. with copper steam chest, Barometric Condenser, etc., 75 and 100 sq. ft. each.
E12-163—Stainless Evaporator 4; dia. 285 sq. ft. coils; jktd Bottom.
349757—Jacketed Crystallizing Evaporators; 24"x21"x12' long.

AUTOCLAVES (includes Vulcanizers, Sterilizers, Retorts, etc.)

3549—Stainless Jacketed Autoclave; 10"x15"; 3000 PSI; Agitated.
3259G5—Steel Hor. Autoclaves with tracks; 66" dia. x 14'7" long.
3598—2600 Gal. Steel Jktd. Agitated Pressure Vessel; 8'x7'.
R4-302—Horizntal Steel Autoclave; 5'x16'; Jacketed; Agitated.
V4-303—Horizontal Steel Autoclave; 52" dia. x 12'; with tracks.
V4-304—Adamson Autoclave; 6'x19'; with inner tracks.
V4-262—Biggs Vulcanizer; ASME code; 6'x14'; quick open door.
R4-226—HI Pressure Steel Autoclave; 300 PSI; 6'x21'; Jktd. Agtd.
V4-260—Steel Autoclave; 5'x26'; coil heated; tracks, pump, receiver.
R4-301—Globe Rotary Kier; 14' Diameter with 15 HP motor.
V4-305—Horizntal Heavy Steel Pressure Autoclave; 7'x6'; quick open doors.
R4-251—Struthers Wells Jacketed Steel Rotary Autoclave or Digester 100 PSI-ASME; 9'6"x 12'; with 7½ HP motor.
R4-306—Devine Steel Jacketed Rotary Autoclave or Carbonator S/S clad; 150 PSI-ASME; 6'x8'6".

KETTLES

3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal. immediately.
3496—Stainless Clad 30 gal. steam jacketed Kettles; 40#.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Kettle; Jktd. Agtd.; 4'x5'.
K7-151—Stainless 175 Gal. Cooling Kettle Jktd. 36"x46"; 2 way Agitator.
3662 D1—Creamery Pkg. Stainless Jacketed Pasteurizing Kettle; 40"x29".
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle 47"x67".
3444—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. 350 Gal. Kettle 54"x36"; agitated.
3597—Special Lot of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 250 gal.
3673 L5—250 Gal. Copper Jacketed Agitated (scraper type) Kettle.
K3-150—Dopp 150 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed Kettle; 47½"x29¾".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles.
3939—New Buflovak 500 Gal. Steel Jktd. & Agtd. Kettle; 4'x5'2".
K7-152—300 Gal. Cast Iron Gusion Pot; agitated; direct fired.
3218—5200 Gal. Steel Jacketed Closed Top Kettle; 9'6"x9'10½".
3247—Aluminum Steam Jacketed Kettles from 25 gal. to 250 gal.

REACTORS

3424 K4—Stainless Reactor; oil heated agitated; 24"x48".
3561—Stainless Jktd. Agitated; 18"x24" with condenser.
3417—Stainless Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 24"x48".
3549—Stainless Jktd. Autoclave; 3000 PSI; Agitated; 10"x15".
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16"x28".
3544—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 4'x4'; 75 PSI.
3320—Stainless 250 Gal. Agitated Reactor; 36"x50".
3424 K2—Monel 250 Gal. Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; with Condenser and Accessories.
3670—Steel Reactor 4'x4' heated with copper coil unit.
3424 K9—Stainless 475 Gal. Reactor 4'x5' Jacketed and Agitated.
3168—Stainless 500 Gal. Jacketed Reactor; 6' dia. x 30" straight side.
3168 D7—Doppley Jacketed Reactor; 40"x8' high.
3398—Buffalo 500 Gal. New Jktd. Agtd. Reactor; 4'x5'2" motorized.
3273—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed, Agitated Reactor; 47"x67".
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80"x67".
R4-230—Stainless 600 Gal. Reactor with Reflux Condenser; 5 HP agitator.
3327—Copper Steam Jktd. Vacuum Reactor; 650 gal. 54"x7'.
3113 E2—Copper Vacuum Pan; coil heated; 2000 Gal. 7' diameter.
R4-227—Cast Iron 1000 Gal. Nitre Pot; 6'x6'; agitated 5 HP motor.
3598—Steel 2600 Gal. Jktd. Agt. Reactor; 8'x7'.
R4-231—Stainless Reactor; 2800 Gal. 7'6" dia. 125PSI internal.
R4-229—Steel Reactor; 3000 Gal. 10'5"x4'10"; Jacketed; Agitated.
R4-225—Steel Reactor; 3500 Gal. 6'x16'x6"; Jacketed; Agitated.
2753—Steel Reactor; 54"x96" with steel receiver, same size.

MIXERS (Heavy Duty Dough and Mass Mixers)

3293 E5—J. H. Day S/S 5 gal. Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; Vacuum Cover.
3566—Baker Perkins S/S Double Sigma Arms; 12"x6¼"x10"; 2 HP XPL.
2949—Ross No. 2 Double Arm Mixer; 16"x12"x 16" with 3 HP motor.
3533 E 3—J. H. Day No. 2; Jktd. 20 Gal. Double Arm Mixer; 20¾"x16"x16".
M25-212—J. H. Day Cincinattus No. 4 Sigma Arm Mixer; 50 Gal.
M26-213—J. H. Day Jktd. Hor. Mixer; 30"x35"x 68" with 5 HP PL motor.
2109—J. H. Day Jkt. Ribbon Mixer; 175 Gal. 28"x36"x70".
2337—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 gal. Mixers, geared both ends.
3677 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Shredding type Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; geared both ends; 43½"x 53"x44".
M13-192—Simpson 24" Laboratory Size Mix Muller.
3668 S2—Lancaster Mix Muller No. 3 with Skip Hoist.
3427—Lancaster Model EAG4 Mix Muller, complete with all accessories.
M13-191—Simpson 6' Mix Muller No. 2 with 25 HP motor and accessories.

HAMMERMILLS, CRUSHERS, GRINDERS, PULVERIZERS

3655 W1—Bantam Mikro Pulverizers; SH screw Feed; motorized.
3655 W2—Gruendler Supermaster No. 1 Hammer Mill; 15 HP.
3331—Mikro No. 2 TH screw feed with Pre-Breaker.
3324 E2—Mikro No. 4 Pulverizer; 15"x24".
McA1501—Mikro No. 2 Type SCB chamber 7"x11½"; arr. for motor drive.
M10-102—Fitzpatrick Model K Comminutator with 15 HP motor.
M10-203—Fitzpatrick Model J—Comminutator with 1½ HP.
M10-204—Reitz RD 12 Stainless Disintegrator with 30 HP.
M10-200—Reitz RD 18 Stainless Disintegrator with 75 HP.
3293 N1—Raymond Imp Mill 9"x18" with accessories.
2383—Raymond Model No. 60 Aut. Pulverizer with accessories.
1001 N1—Williams Model NF Hammer Mill; 25"x14"; requires 40 HP.
3429 A7—Williams Hammer Mill 36"x18"; requires 60 HP.
3429 A-5-6—Williams Hammer Mill No. 4 18"x48" requires 60 HP.
M10-189—Williams Hammer Mill No. 40 Pulverizer 200 HP fan cooled.
3429 A8—Gruendler Pulverizer 12"x48" requires 150 HP motor.
3192 A1—Gruendler Pulverizer No. 3 chamber 8"x16".
3429 A9—Gump Bar Nun No. 40 Hammer Mill; 12"x40"; requires 60 HP.
3545—Jay Bee Model A4 chamber 12"x18" with 25 HP motor.
M10-188—Jay Bee Shredder Model HM requires 100 HP motor.
M10-183—Jeffrey Swing Hammer Mill Type E 42"x36" for 100 HP motor.
M10-191—Stedman Type BX 20"x12" Swing Hammer Mill; 40 HP motor.
M10-190—Riley Duplex Attritor requires 250 H.P. motor.
3168 D2—Sturtevant Jaw Crusher 8"x10"; rated 10 Ton ore per hour.
3277—Robinson 26" Double Runner Attrition Mill; two 10 HP motors.
3529W—Bauer 24" Double Runner Attrition Mill with two 20 HP motors.

BALL and PEBBLE MILLS

M3-25—Patterson Steel Ball Mill Type D; 2'x3'; 7½ HP motor, balls, etc.
M3-26—Abbe Steel Ball Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; 7½ HP with steel balls.
M3-27—Moore Jacketed Ball Mill; 4'x5'; 15 HP XPL Gearhead motor.
3443—International 5'x8' Perc. Lnd. Pebble Mills; 50 HP Gearmotors.
M14-28—Patterson Buhr lined Pebble Mill; 2'6"x3'6"; direct drive.
M14-29—Patterson Perc. Lined Pebble Mill; 3'6"x4'; direct drive.
3564—Abbe 50 gal. Perc. Lined Pebble Mill; 20"x30".
M14-195—Abbe Buhr Lined Pebble Mill; 32"x 36"; 2 HP motor.
3403—Abbe Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 54"x60"; arr. direct drive.
2673—Large Stock of Jar Mills; single or multiple; all sizes.

FRED. R. FIRSTENBERG Pres.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Cast Your Eyes Over These BRILL Buys!

Outstanding Selections Backed by Our Quarter Century of Service and Dependability!

PARTIAL LIST OF VALUES — SEND FOR NEWS FLASH!

1—Raymond 3-roll High Side Mill, complete.
1—Devine #27 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 17—59" x 78" shelves.
4—Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20, 8, 6 and 4—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Stokes 30" x 8', 3' x 15' Rotary Vacuum Dryers.
1—Link Belt steel 3'10" x 14' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Link Belt Monel 2'7" x 8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—Vulcan 4½' x 50' Rotary Dryer, ⅜" shell.
2—1400 gal., 1000 gal., closed, SS jacketed Kettles.
2—Oliver 8' x 10' Monel Rotary Vacuum Filters.
1—Fletcher 48" Suspended Centrifugal, aluminum perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Centrifugal, rubber covered perforated basket, motor driven.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal, Monel perforated basket, motor driven.
2—Tolhurst 26" Suspended Centrifugals, stainless steel solid baskets, motor driven.
2—Bird 18" x 28", 24" x 38" solid bowl continuous Centrifuges.
1—Hardinge 4½' x 16" Conical Steel Lined Ball Mill.
4—Oliver 3' x 1', 4' x 5', 8' x 12, 11'6" x 14' Rotary Vacuum Filters.
4—Sweetland Filters, #12, 10 and 7.
1—Shriver 36" x 36" C.I. Filter Press P&F, 42 chambers, open delivery, washing.
4—Sperry 24" x 24" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 16 chambers, closed delivery.
1—Sperry 24" x 24" Aluminum Filter Press, P&F, 22 chambers, open delivery.
4—Groen 150, 125 gal. SS, jacketed, agitated Kettles.
2—Sharples P16 Monel Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.

CHECK THESE SPECIALS!

1—Hersey 4' x 26' Monel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—Hersey 3' x 26' Stainless Steel Hot Air Rotary Dryer.
1—#2TH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Stainless Steel Vacuum Mixer, dispersion blades.
4—Pfaudler NEW 1500 and 1000 gallon, glass-lined, jacketed, agitated Reactors.
3—Stokes BB2 and B2 Rotary Tablet Machines.
1—Baker Perkins 35 gallon, Stainless Steel, Double Arm, jacketed Mixer, Sigma Blades.
1—Jeffrey 5' x 9' Monel indirect vibrating Hot Air Dryer.
2—Eimco 4' x 5' Rotary Vacuum Filters, complete with drives and pumps, mounted on common base.
2—Pfaudler 100 gallon, glass-lined Still with glass-lined condensers and receivers.
2—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Double Arm, Jacketed Vacuum Mixers.
1—Steel Storage Tank, 10' x 50' welded, ASME, 50# pressure.
1—Heat Exchanger, Stainless Steel, 225 square feet.
2—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gallon, Double Arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.

BE BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
A SINGLE ITEM OR A COMPLETE PLANT

'BRILL FILLS THE BILL! Write, wire or phone us for complete information

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The *WORLD'S BEST* Equipment

Can Be Yours

Subject to prior Sale

1—Buflovak 20 shelf vac shelf two door dryer, 60" x 80" shelves.
1—Buflovak 17 shelf vac shelf dryer, 40" x 44".
2—Devine, 13 & 9 shelf dryers, 40" x 43".
1—Buflovak stainless steel 24" x 48" rotary vacuum dryer, jktd.
2—Procter & Schwartz steam heated truck driers, 40—30" x 30" trays.
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Plant Inspection Backed by Trade

—Continued from page 3

ford's attention to the claims made by the government in its petition to the supreme court in the Cardiff case.

Mr. O'Hara noted that in the petition the government claimed the right to inspect the complaint files of drug manufacturers and others, their formulas, employee qualifications, etc. He insisted that the law did not permit inspection of such matters, but was limited to "pertinent equipment, finished and unfinished materials, containers, and labeling."

Mr. Crawford defended the agency's claims to broad inspection authority on the grounds of necessity for proper enforcement of the law. Attention also was called to the fact that section 301(j) of the act makes reference to "methods and processes" which can be construed as congressional intent that these matters be inspected.

Industry witnesses who followed, however, were vigorous in their denials that the factory inspection provisions could be stretched to the lengths claimed by the commissioner. Nevertheless, they insisted that this was such an important subject and open to such wide differences that they hoped the committee would not attempt to re-write the law on this point without giving industry adequate notice and time to get prepared.

Proprietary Ass'n Views

Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, executive vice-president of the Proprietary Association, submitted a long statement to the committee opposing the views of the FDA in the scope of its inspection authority. He also referred to the letter of Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, that the agency was content to leave the question of scope of the inspection authority to the courts, and said that he would prefer to see the law unchanged and have congressional policy on this point stated in the committee report. He said the association would support either of the factory inspection bills with this safeguard in the committee report.

Leslie D. Harrop, general counsel for the American Drug Manufacturers Association, also favored enactment of H. R. 2769, provided that the committee report incorporated in it and affirmed the limited purposes for which the bill was recommended. He added that the ADMA member firms have always been in favor of proper factory inspection, and are constantly inspecting their plants, laboratories and factories throughout every working day.

Mrs. Hobby's Statements Cited

He also stressed the point that Secretary Hobby "has made it abundantly clear, in our opinion, that the enactment of this bill is for the sole and limited purpose of eliminating the requirement that permission be granted before inspection can take place.

The views of the pharmacists were expressed to the committee by Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He was not opposed to inspection of establishments concerned with the production and distribution of drugs and medicines at reasonable times, but in the case of pharmacists, he said, there is a confidential relationship between the doctor, patient and pharmacists that must be recognized and the prescription files should not be a subject of inspection.

He asked that the law be amended to clarify this point since licensed pharmacies are under constant inspection by the state boards of pharmacy, federal and state narcotic inspectors, and local boards of health, and there is hardly any information about these places that the FDA could not obtain through cooperation with one of these agencies.

APMA Counsel Opens Scope Question

The opening witness before the committee was Charles Wesley Dunn, counsel for the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association and the Grocery Manufacturers of America, who favored the bill and explained that by its enactment the factory inspection provisions of existing law will be changed from a permissive to a compulsory inspection law.

Mr. Dunn opened up the question of the scope of inspection to be conducted by FDA agents with a request to the committee that it include a statement in its report on the bill to the effect that the amendment to section 704 being made to the law "does not indicate a congressional approval of any administrative construction of that section."

Dunn Gives Reasons

He explained that there are two reasons for this:—First, that it is the established rule of statutory construction that the reenactment of a federal law may indicate congressional approval of its previous administrative construction; and second, section 704 was previously given an administrative construction with respect to its scope which has invited legal challenge.

Mr. Dunn was subjected to much questioning from members of the committee who appeared critical of the extent of authority conferred upon inspectors of the FDA. Mr. Dunn insisted, however, that section 704 is not violative of the fourth amendment to the Constitution unless it is unreasonably administered; as a rule inspections should not be made at night; and the reason a written notice is proposed to be required is to give proof that it is an official inspection and that the agent is an official of the FDA.

O'Hara Concerned With Scope

Rep. Joseph O'Hara of Minnesota attempted to pin-point the scope of authority of the inspectors in a series of questions as to whether the inspectors had a right to examine formula cards of manufacturers, their complaint files or shipping records. Mr. Dunn said that the only matters the agents may inspect are those listed in section 704, and formula cards, complaints, files and shipping records are not so listed.

Rep. F. Ertel Carlyle of North Carolina stated in his questions that he could not see anything improper in making inspections at night since congress is dealing with things for human consumption. He added that "we are not thinking in terms of dragging a man out of bed in the middle of the night." Mr. Dunn agreed that there might be occasions when inspections could be made at night with propriety.

Explicit Notice Asked

Rep. Robert Hale of Maine could "see no sense" to a written notice unless it set forth explicitly what was to be inspected and when the inspection was to be made.

In reply to questions from Rep. John V. Beamer of Indiana, Mr. Dunn agreed that factory owners are entitled to copies of the inspectors' reports, although, he added, this has not been the administrative practice.

Parke M. Banta, general counsel for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, explained that the form of the notice has never been drawn up, but he was certain that it would carry the signature of the inspector, rather than Secretary Hobby, and he did not believe it would be necessary that it contain the seal of the department.

He said that section 704 permits inspection of prescription files because the law requires druggists to keep prescriptions on file. He added that it was necessary to examine prescription files to make certain that narcotics are not being sold unlawfully. He admitted under further questioning, however, that the sale of narcotics was not one of the problems of the FDA, but belonged to another agency of the government.

He agreed that owners of factories should be allowed to know "generally" what's in the inspectors' reports, and he saw no objection to giving owners a report on sampling of their products.

Among others who testified before the committee were:—George H. Frates, Washington representative of the National Association of Retail Druggists; Ira Cardiff of Seattle, Wash., whose case against the FDA resulted in the supreme court striking down the factory inspection law; Charles M. Fistere of the Dairy Industry Committee; Thomas Austern of the National Canners Association, and Harold H. Bachelder of the Canning Association of Indiana.

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Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co. 75
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American Alcolac Corp. 53
American Flange & Mfg. Co., Inc. 11
American Key Products, Inc. 53
American Lignite Products Co. 78
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 14
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. 29

Baird, J. M., Company 61
Baker, H. J., & Bro. 78
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 54
Barcan, Irving, Co. 80
Barclay Chemical Co. 44
Barrett Division 50
Belgameric, Inc. 61
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 61
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 59
Bonewitz Laboratories, Inc. 45
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 45
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 56
Brill Equipment Co. 81
Brode Corp., The 78

Calabrian Co., Inc., The 45
Caldwell Chemical Co. 33
Capital City Products Co. 78
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., Div., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 2, 58
Carey, Philip, Mfg. Co. 60
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. 12, 84
Chemical & Process Machinery Co. 81
Chemical Service Corp. 82
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 84
Chemical Specialties Co. 84
Chew, John A., Inc. 42
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 40
City Bank Farmers Trust Co. 6
Columbia Southern Chemical Corp. 40
Commercial Solvents Corp. 25
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 47
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 79
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 64
Cornwell Chemical Corp. 8
Coupe, Robert A. 44
Croda, Inc. 78
Crosby Forest Products Co. 76
Croton Chemical Corp. 44

Diamond Alkali Co., Organic Chemicals Div. 46
Dicalite Division, Great Lakes Carbon Corp. 65
Diehl, Wm., & Co. 78
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Co. 57
Dodge & Olcott, Inc. 70
Dow Chemical Co. 16
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co. Inc. 61, 65
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co. 29

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 20, 42, 45
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 82
Esso Standard Oil Company 49

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 52
Felton Chemical Co., Inc. 71
Fezandie & Sperrle 53
Filtrol Corp. 45
Fine Organics, Inc. 65
First Machinery Corp. 81
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 69
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 69

Gas Purifying Materials Co. 44
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 80
General Biochemicals, Inc. 65
General Tire & Rubber Co. 44
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. 72
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 59
Gross, A., & Company 77
Gruman, J. B., Co. 63

Hardesty, W. C., Co. 77
Heat and Power Co., Inc. 79
Hercules Powder Co. 74
Heyden Chemical Corp. 60
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 35, 55
Hutchinson, D W., & Co., Inc. 69
Hydrocarbon Chemicals, Inc. 84

Inland Alkaloid Company 59

Jackle, Frank R. 47
Jacoby, H. R., & Co. 22

Kessler Chemical Co., Inc. 76
Kolon Trading Co., Inc. 46
Koppers Company, Inc. 51

Lawler Company 80
Lever Brothers Company 56
Loeb, H., & Son 80
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 80
Lucidol Corp. 58

Machinery & Equipment Corp. 80
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 69, 72
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 75
Mantrose Corporation 73
Marine Magnesium Products Corp. 63
Marshall Railway Equipment Corp. 82
Maschmeijer, A., Jr. 71
Matheson Coleman & Bell, Inc. 61
Mathieson Industrial Chemicals Co. 43
Mathieu, A. H, & Co. 42
Maywood Chemical Works 63
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 56
Meer Corporation 67
Metalsalts Corporation 65
Metasap Chemical Co. 37
Michigan Chemical Corp. 24
Miel, George A., Co., Inc. 77
Monsanto Chemical Co. 19
Mutchler Chemical Co., Inc. 63
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 13

National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co. 56
National Rosin Oil Products, Inc. 75
Natural Products Refining Co. 53
Neuberg, William D., Co. 52
Neville Company 75
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co. 82
Niagara Alkali Company 34
Nitrogen Division Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 46, 57
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co., Inc. 27
Ohio-Apex, Inc. 74
Orbis Products Corp. 68
Oronite Chemical Co. 52

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W. 75
Penick, S. B., & Co. 66, 67
Pennotex Oil Corp. 49
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. 73
Pennsylvania Refining Company 49
Perry Equipment Corp. 80
Petrolite Corp., Ltd., Wax Division 36
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 39
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 41
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 41
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 47
Polak & Schwarz, Inc. 70
Polak's Frutal Works 72
Potash Co. of America 47
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co., Inc. 59
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 56
Publicker Industries, Inc. 10
Purocaine, Inc. 58
Pyramid Chemical Co. 47

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. 49

Raney Catalyst Co. 47
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 45
Reheis Company, Inc. 83
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. 17
Reliable Steel Drum Co. 28
Republic Steel Corp. 51
Richmond Mica Corp. 74
Richter, Gedeon, Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 65
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc. 84
Roure-Dupont, Inc. 72
Rubberset Company 82

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. 60
Seldner & Enequist, Inc. 44
Shamrock Chemicals Corp. 68
Sharples Chemicals Inc. 1
Sheffield Chemical Co., Inc. 23
Shell Chemical Corp. 21
Shell Oil Co., Inc. 48
Snell, Foster D., Inc. 42
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. 31
Solvay Process Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 32
Spencer Chemical Co. 40
Standard Collapsible Tube Co. 83
Stauffer Chemical Co. 43
Stein Equipment Co. 80
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. 58
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 78
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 26
Synthetic Products Co. 74
Syntomatic Corp. 70

Tamms Industries, Inc. 76
Tar Residuals, Inc. 52
Terra Chemicals, Inc. 44
Thurston & Braidich 68
Todd, A. M., Co. 69
Tragacanth Importing Corp. 68
Truland Chemical & Engineering Co. 82
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 47

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. Div. 2, 58
Union Standard Equipment Co. 79
United States Potash Co., Inc. 46

van Ameringen Haebler, Inc. 70
Verona Chemical Co. 70
Vitamerican Oil Corp. 59

Watford Chemical Co., Ltd. 53
Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc. 77
Williams, C. K., & Co. 74
Wilner Wood Products Co. 76
Wirz, A. H., Inc. 18
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. 15

Zinsser & Co., Inc. 45

Priorities Rule Revoked

Revocation of direction 3 to National Production Authority regulation No. 2, which identified certain products for which non-military ratings could not be applied or extended to obtain preferential delivery, was announced last week by NPA. The revocation is effective July 1. Inasmuch as direction 6 to regulation No. 2 will eliminate non-military ratings on all products beginning July 1, direction 3 will not be needed, it was pointed out.

Purchasing Agents Set

—Continued from page 7

tion; and A. M. Kennedy, jr., assistant general manager of purchasing, Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

Chemistry Talk Set

"Modern Chemistry and the Purchasing Agent" will be discussed by Dr. Raymond H. Ewell, manager, chemical economics service, Stanford Research Institute, Stanford, Calif. L. J. Finnan, jr., director of purchases for Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., will present a paper on "The Role of Market Research in Purchasing Chemical Raw Materials."

Of special interest to purchasing agents this year is the scheduling of "Practical Purchasing Clinics" at which many of the problems confronting industrial buyers today will be covered. The purchasing clinics encompass such topics as material management and inventory turnover, administration and personnel, cost analysis, methods and procedures, and legal questions. A feature of previous conventions, the "Inform-A-Show" will again provide industrial buyers with an opportunity to inspect machines and equipment exhibited by leading manufacturers.

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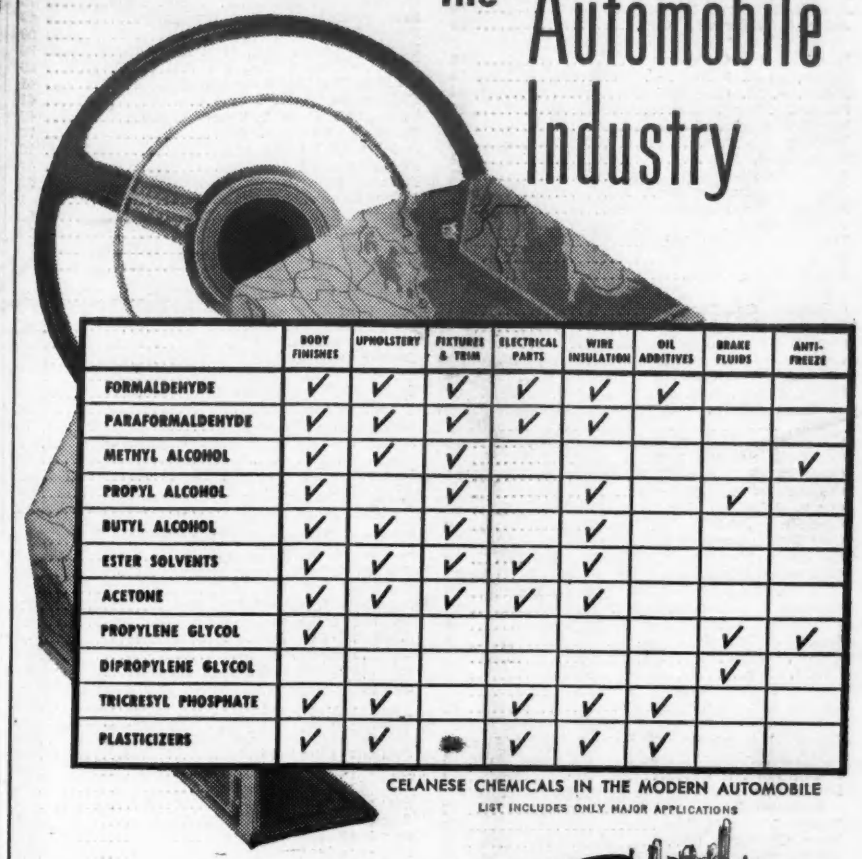

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